

OVERSEAS NEWS

Government fears Sir Alec may not meet detainees

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government is showing signs of anxiety over whether Sir Alec Douglas-Home is to be given access to detained African political leaders when he arrives in Rhodesia on his negotiating mission next Monday.

Although no announcement has been made, it appears that an official, Mr Philip Mansfield, is being sent to Salisbury immediately to pin down the Smith regime and get a definite commitment on this point in advance of the arrival of the main party.

Cautious hopes in Salisbury

By our Foreign Staff

Rhodesia was completing details yesterday for the tight security arrangements which will surround Sir Alec Douglas-Home and his colleagues when they arrive on Monday for summit talks on the country's future constitutional status.

Meanwhile White Rhodesians celebrated what might be the last anniversary of rebel independence. Arches of coloured lights spanned the capital's main street, and at a champagne party Mr Ian Smith toasted the sixth anniversary of the unilateral declaration of independence.

There was optimism among Europeans that a settlement would not be allowed this time to slip from their grasp as happened on board HMS Tiger and the cruiser Fearless. Ian Mills, Political Correspondent of the "Rhodesia Herald", reported yesterday: "Difficulties still stand in the way of a settlement, and Sir Alec is not coming out merely to sign in the dotted line." But his decision to make the journey "shows that he does not think the position to be entirely hopeless and that a face-to-face meeting with Mr Smith is the only way to resolve the Tory Government's 'last try' for a settlement."

Complete arms ban on South Africa urged

United Nations (N.Y.), November 10

Forty countries today submitted to the United Nations General Assembly's special political committee a draft resolution calling on all Governments to implement the arms embargo against South Africa fully.

The draft, which will go before the General Assembly if approved by the committee, deplores the actions of "Governments which in contravention of the arms embargo have provided, or allowed companies registered in their countries, to provide assistance for the build-up of the military and police forces in South Africa."

The draft would have the General Assembly declare that the arms embargo against South Africa under a Security Council of July, 1970, "makes no distinction between arms for external defence and arms for internal repression."

It would also invite the Security Council to consider the

situation with a view to securing full implementation of the embargo.

Presenting the draft, the Nigerian delegate, Mr Edwin Ogbu, said the naked force and brutal oppression used against the African majority in South Africa, and the suppression of their fundamental freedoms, was possible only because of a military build-up.

"Any increase in South Africa's military capacity implies a corresponding aggravation of the oppression of Africans under the policies of apartheid."

Mr Ogbu said Britain and France were breaking the arms embargo. One effect of the "violation" was that weapons intended for South Africa were being used to arm the Portuguese "colonialists" in Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea.

"I trust Britain and France will ponder over what they are doing to their future relations with other supposed African friends," he said. — Reuter.

Nixon pulls out stops on aid

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, November 10

The Nixon Administration used every persuasive weapon in its hands today to persuade a reluctant Congress to revive the foreign aid programme. A continuing resolution to extend foreign aid for 90 days was given some chance of success in the House, but in the Senate stiff resistance to this compromise showed few signs of abating as liberals rallied behind the truncated foreign aid Bills sponsored by the Foreign Relations Committee.

With only four days remaining until the aid authorization expires on Monday Administration officials did not seek to hide their view that a serious crisis was imminent. The State Department stated bluntly that without a continuing resolution, at American aid programmes would be "out of business" by Monday, and that thousands of American officials employed in the programme — 3,088 in Washington and 3,378 abroad — would have to be fired as there would be no money to pay them, or even to bring home those overseas.

The situation, if the words of a State Department spokesman, was "unequivocal and compelling." He added: "There is not one penny to continue aid operations after Monday."

Further warnings came from the Secretary of Defense, Mr William Rogers, and from the Defense Secretary, Mr Melvin Laird. Mr Rogers told reporters that South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia would not be able to survive if economic aid were cut off. He said the Foreign Relations Committee's two separate Bills, which had cut administration requests by more than 2500 millions, Mr Laird told Republican senators that the Saigon Government was still in a "state of shock" because of the prospect of losing aid, and warned that the consequences would be far-reaching.

Dismay

President Nixon added his weight to this chorus of dismay last night, saying the danger of war would be greatly increased if the foreign aid programme were allowed to die. "The world will become more unstable," the President told a Republican dinner in Chicago, "and the US will no longer be a world power respected in the world."

Whether such dire warnings will carry weight is still to be seen, but clearly some form of action will have to be taken before Monday, as it would seem inconceivable that Congress would just walk away from the whole aid programme.

The Administration's critics in the Senate were still, however, sounding determined today to press for their truncated version of the Bill. Sen. Mike Mansfield, said that reform was not only needed, but was long overdue. "This country has become the largest arms dealer in the world. It is time to put a stop to it," he declared from the floor of the Senate.

Senator Robert Byrd, Democrat, West Virginia, said the US had been "playing sucker to the rest of the world" since the end of the Second World War, and added that the foreign aid programme had to be stopped. He said the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was far more realistic than the aid programme demanded by the Administration.



The wreckage of the car after the assassination

Adviser to Thieu murdered

Saigon, November 10

Professor Nguyen Van Bong, one of President Thieu's closest advisers, and a possible candidate for the post of Prime Minister, was killed today by a bomb left in his car. The driver and a bodyguard were also killed, and several people were wounded.

President Thieu ordered an all-out search for the assassins. Police said they had no lead, but assumed the bomb had been planted by Vietcong terrorists. But they did not discount the possibility that the killing may have been the work of a disgruntled political opponent, or a person passed over for promotion in government service.

The Professor was one of the most powerful men in South Vietnam. He was leader of the National Progressive Movement, whose 24 deputies form the backbone of President Thieu's support in Parliament. He might have become Prime Minister in the Cabinet to be announced soon.

He was strongly anti-Communist and pro-American, and played a large part in the President's recent visit to the Soviet Union. He was also a special adviser to the South Vietnamese Supreme Court. — Reuter.

Chinese spread their wings

Paris, November 10

The Chinese Republic's diplomatic mission to the United Nations arrived here by air today en route to New York, a losing diplomatic skirmish with Burmese diplomats.

The confrontation, described by French Government officials as "a minor diplomatic incident," arose when Chinese officials, arriving for the Peking Mission and tied by China's deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, demanded that the whole VIP lounge at Orly airport be placed at their disposal.

The Chinese objected to the presence of a group of Burmese diplomats in one of the three rooms in the spacious lounge. The Burmese were waiting for Mrs Ne Win, wife of the Burmese President, who was flying from Rangoon at the same time as the Peking diplomats for a shopping visit to Paris.

The Burmese diplomats, who had reserved the room some weeks ago, were supported by airport officials when they stood their ground.

The conflict was resolved when French officials placed a movable partition across the lounge, thus dividing it.

Strict security precautions — similar to those in force at Orly during the recent visit of the Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev — were enforced at the request of the Chinese Ambassador to France, General Huang Chen. Riot police were posted on the terrace of the terminal, from

which the public was banned. Newsmen and cameramen were not allowed to come to more than 100 yards from the 44-man Peking delegation.

The senior Chinese diplomats were immediately whisked away to the Chinese Embassy in four vintage Mercedes-Benz limousines; the rest packed into a bus owned by the embassy and driven by a Chinese chauffeur.

Armed police kept watch all along the highway leading into the capital to ensure security for the group, all of whom were wearing dark grey Mao tunics, grey overcoats, and grey peaked caps.

The group arrived a few hours after the arrival at Orly of Mr Huang Hua, the former Chinese Ambassador to Canada, who will travel with them to New York tomorrow.

Railway arrives on time

THE FINAL rails completely the first 300 mile stretch of the Tanz-Zambia railway which is being financed by China were moved into place yesterday at an informal ceremony 70 miles from Dar es Salaam.

About one third of the railway has now been completed, putting it now comfortably ahead of the construction deadline. It is expected to be finished some time in 1974.

THE MALTESE Prime Minister, Mr Minto, was visiting Yugoslavia, and arrived yesterday with the Yugoslav Premier, Mr Biljedic, on bilateral relations and international problems, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

THE CEYLONESE House of Representatives has passed a Capital Levy Bill which will make foreign companies owning property in Ceylon pay tax under a once-for-all capital levy.

LEBANON and China have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, it was officially announced yesterday. They will exchange Ambassadors within three months.

SPANISH police yesterday cleared a Barcelona radiator factory of 3,000 strikers demanding wage increases and improved fringe benefits. Bifraans dismissed

Divided Berlin unless...

Berlin, November 10

Herr Ahlers, the West German Government spokesman, said today that East Germany would not open the Berlin Wall for family visits over Christmas unless the two Germanys reached an agreement on Berlin. He thought such an agreement could be achieved by the end of the year.

Officials from East and West Germany held their sixteenth round of talks today to implement the four-power Berlin agreement. Herr Bahr, leading the West German delegation, said "a good bit of progress" had been made. But he added: "One step forward does not already make an agreement."

Herr Ahlers did not believe there would be a separate Wall

meeting in the Cabinet office building in East Berlin.

Herr Bahr did not specify the political issues still pending. But one major political agreement has been whether Bonn or West Berlin is competent to negotiate on transit for West Berlin citizens between West Germany and West Berlin. Bonn says this is its responsibility, while the East German Government insists it should be negotiated with the West Berlin City Government.

The projected meeting between Mr Pompidou and Herr Brandt, requested by the German Chancellor, is likely to take place at the end of this month or the beginning of December. — Reuter and UPI.

TELEVISION

N. F. Simpson writes the "Play for Today," setting the advertising world wild about charity ("Thank You Very Much," BBC-1, 9.20). Later, Jonathan Miller on Kwikam science-fiction and other prophetic souls ("Writing in Society," BBC-1, 10.45). Elsewhere, "This Week," (ITV, 9.30).

BBC-1

- 9.30-12.00 noon Schools, Colleges: 9.30 Merry-go-round; 10.00 Science Extra—Physics; 10.25-10.45 Maths Today—Year 2; 11.00 Watch; 11.18 Discovering Science; 11.40 Twentieth-Century Focus.
- 12.30 p.m. Dressmaking.
- 12.55 Tressan: Welsh play.
- 1.30 Pogles' Wood: Watch with Mother.
- 1.45 News.
- 2.04-1.55 Schools, Colleges: Scene—Mates.
- 4.15 Play School.
- 4.40 Jackanory.
- 4.55 Blue Peter.
- 5.20 Ivanhoe.
- 4.44 Magic Roundabout.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.
- 6.50 Tom and Jerry.
- 7.0 Owen MD: Where There's Smoke, part 2.
- 7.25 Top of the Pops.
- 8.0 Bachelor Father.
- 8.30 Holiday 72: Cliff Michelmore.
- 9.0 News.

BBC-2

- 9.30 Play for Today: "Thank You Very Much," by N. F. Simpson.
- 10.24 Hours: David Dimbleby.
- 10.45 Writers in Society: Jonathan Miller on Alternative Worlds.
- 11.25 Conflict at Work.
- 11.50 Weather.
- WALE (As BBC-1 except): 2.30-3.50 p.m. Gwlad A Threig; 6.00 Wales Today: Nationwide; 6.50 Heddidi; 7.15-7.25 Tom and Jerry; 9.0-9.30 Week in Week Out; 11.32 Weather, Close.
- ENGLISH REGIONS: 9.0-9.50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South West; 11.32 Regional News.
- 11.0-11.25 a.m. Play School: Ideas Day.
- 6.35 p.m. Computer Education in Schools: part 1.
- 7.5 Within These Four Walls.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Europa: The Mafia... The Death Blow?
- 8.30 Trial: "In Judgment," by Don Shaw.

ITV

- 9.20 Show of the Week: Mantovani and his Concert Orchestra.
- 10.5 News.
- 10.10 World Cinema: "La Grande Illusion," with Erich von Stroheim, Jean Gabin, Pierre Fresnay.
- 11.55 Late Night Line-up.
- LONDON (Thames): 10.20 a.m.-12.00 noon Schools; 10.20 Drama; 11.00 Time of Your Life; 11.17: Primary French; 11.30 It's Fun to Learn; 11.40 Captured Years.
- 1.40-2.33 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Picture Box; 2.00 World Around Us; 2.21 My World.
- 2.35 Best Days of Your Life?
- 3.10 All Our Yesterdays.
- 3.40 Origami.
- 3.55 Yoga for Health.
- 4.25 Tea Break.
- 4.55 Flipper.
- 5.20 Magpie.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
- 6.35 Crossroads.
- 7.0 Thursday Film: "The Wings of Eagles," with John Wayne, Maureen O'Hara, Dan Dury.
- 9.0 The Lovers.
- 9.30 This Week.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.30 Cinema.
- 11.0 Looking at Silver.
- 11.30 Scotland Yard Mysteries.
- 12.00 midnight Towards a Better Europe: Anthony Lewis of the "New York Times."
- ANGLIA—11.0 a.m.-3.22 p.m. Schools: 4.30 Women Today; 4.55 News; 5.00 Crossroads; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 6.45 Penn Street Gang; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The
- NEW DICK VAN DYKE SHOW. 7.30 Film: "Manfish," with John Bromfield, Lon Chaney. 9.0 The Lovers. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.55 At the End of the Day.
- CHANNEL—10.20 a.m.-2.32 p.m. Schools: 4.30 Crossroads; 4.55 News; 5.00 Crossroads; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 6.45 Penn Street Gang; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The
- MIDLANDS (ATV)—11.0 a.m.-2.32 p.m. Schools: 3.10 Yoga for Health; 3.35 Tomorrow's Horoscope; 3.40 Women Today; 4.10 Family Affairs; 4.40 Rupert Bear; 4.55 Lift Off; 6.15 Magpie; 6.30 News; 6.45 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The
- NORTHERN (Granade)—11.0 a.m.-2.32 p.m. Schools: 4.30 Crossroads; 4.55 News; 5.00 Crossroads; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 6.45 Penn Street Gang; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The
- SOUTHERN—10.20 a.m.-2.32 p.m. Schools: 4.30 Crossroads; 4.55 News; 5.00 Crossroads; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 6.45 Penn Street Gang; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The
- WEST & WALES (RTV)—10.20 a.m.-2.32 p.m. Schools: 4.30 Crossroads; 4.55 News; 5.00 Crossroads; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 6.45 Penn Street Gang; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The
- WESTWARD—10.20 a.m.-2.32 p.m. Schools: 4.30 Crossroads; 4.55 News; 5.00 Crossroads; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 6.45 Penn Street Gang; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The
- YORKSHIRE—10.20 a.m.-2.32 p.m. Schools: 4.30 Crossroads; 4.55 News; 5.00 Crossroads; 5.15 Magpie; 5.30 News; 6.0 Day by Day: Crime Desk; 6.45 Penn Street Gang; 7.15 Film: "Talk of the Wind," with James Robertson, Paul Massie, Liz Fraser; 8.0 The

RADIO

- 11.15 Schubert and Brahms. 12.15 p.m. London Philharmonic Orchestra: Beethoven's Ninth. 1.00 p.m. Concerts: Bach, Mozart, Brahms. 2.00 Berkeley. 2.30 Midwinter. 3.00 Ponto. 3.30 Ponto. 4.00 Ponto. 4.30 Ponto. 5.00 Ponto. 5.30 Ponto. 6.00 Ponto. 6.30 Ponto. 7.00 Ponto. 7.30 Ponto. 8.00 Ponto. 8.30 Ponto. 9.00 Ponto. 9.30 Ponto. 10.00 Ponto. 10.30 Ponto. 11.00 Ponto. 11.30 Ponto. 12.00 Ponto.
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Moscow, November 10

speeches in the congress
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the Albanian regime is

Athens, November 10

From DAN MORGAN: Belgrade, November 10

technes in the congress from the West" and "calls for the world's most radical Com-
been devoid of any hint of reconciliation by the modern revisionists" — a reference to
the Albanian regime is Post.

FSL

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a Saab 900 sedan parked on a street. The car is viewed from a front-three-quarter angle, showing its distinctive grille with the Saab logo and the license plate 'CBH 199K'. In the background, a person in a dark uniform stands near a building entrance.

HOME NEWS

Racing driver's name cleared

By ERIC DYMOCK

Regazzoni, the Swiss driver, has been cleared of an accident in 1968 in which British driver Chris Lam was killed. This is the result of an inquiry set up by the Automobile Association (AAA).

The inquiry, which was a year long, by Lambert's father to have his son cleared of the accident.

Regazzoni, then an up-and-coming newcomer and now a member of the official Ferrari prize team, made a mistake in his appreciation of the curve in order to pass Lambert.

Lambert's father, according to the inquiry, published today. But there was no evidence of "gross negligence".

An accident on the Zandvoort circuit in Holland, when two cars touched at 130 mph, was the subject of an inquiry by the Dutch authorities.

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Price rises feared in wake of VAT

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Mr Vic Feather on a dother TUC leaders last night warned Mr Anthony Barber that the unions would launch a publicity campaign to prevent profiteering when value added tax was introduced in 1973.

They were worried by the way retailers behaved at the time of decimisation, and want the Government to launch propaganda to let consumers know which goods will go up in price, and which should remain stable.

The TUC went to the Chancellor with a long list of goods and services on which the unions expected total exemption, or a lower rate of VAT. Mr Barber gave no promises, but he will consider their list, which includes housing, health charges, rates, fuel and light, children's clothing, broadcasting rentals, and local fares.

Main fears

The unions have two main fears about VAT. They are worried that it will spread Purchase Tax and SET (both of which are to be abandoned) to and so increase the tax burdens on the lowest paid. In addition, they fear that the overall return from VAT may deliberately set higher than the taxes it replaces and the surplus used to offset a reduction in company taxation.

In the meantime, the TUC is to step up its campaign to have cost-of-living "threshold" clauses written into all wage deals.

Its economic committee decided yesterday to call together union general-secretaries and presidents early next year to explain its plans. Letters will go to the Government and

'Three-year campaign of violence'

Details of a three-year campaign of violence in Britain—including 25 bombings and two machine gun attacks—were described in the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The Angry Brigade had claimed responsibility for 10 of the incidents, the prosecution said at the opening of the case against Ian Donald Purdie (24) film technician, of Tyneham Road, Wandsworth, London, and Jack Leonard Prescott (26) decorator, of Roehampton Lane, Roehampton. Purdie and Prescott were "self-styled revolutionaries and anarchists". They had "set out to promulgate their ideals in acts of violence by causing explosions aimed at the property of those they considered the enemies of the people", the prosecutor, Mr John Mathew, told a packed court.

The court heard allegations yesterday—the first day of a trial expected to last for four or five weeks—of a series of bomb and machine gun attacks in London, Manchester, and elsewhere that began in March 1968, and continued until August, this year. It was also told of a police raid in London which discovered a flat that was "virtually an arsenal of guns and explosives" and was clearly a factory for the manufacture of bombs.

Before the emergence of the Angry Brigade in 1970, people describing themselves as the First of May Group, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, and The Wild Bunch were involved in the bombings and machine gunnings.

Most of the 25 explosions and shootings took place in and around London; at the home of the Secretary for Employment, Mr Robert Carr; the flat of Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry; the home of Sir John Waldron, Metropolitan Police Commissioner; at the Spanish and United States embassies; the Italian Government trade

home and on the Department of Employment. Both men pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Mr Mathew said Purdie and Prescott were party to the bombings and shootings, and were arrested soon after the attack on Mr Carr's home. But, he said, the Crown was not alleging that either Purdie or Prescott was a party to the entire three-year conspiracy. They could not have been. They were in prison for some of the time. But they were "particularly involved" in a number of bombings for which the Angry Brigade claimed responsibility.

Letters to the Guardian from the Angry Brigade would be of particular importance in the trial, Mr Mathew said. It was in one of these letters that the Angry Brigade claimed: "We got Carr... we are getting closer."

Each member of the jury was handed two thick bundles of evidence, including an "explosions schedule" detailing all the bombings and machine gunnings. Purdie and Prescott were under arrest because of the part it is alleged that they played in six of the incidents, between July 30, last year, and March 7 this year. It was after these "final" bombings in the three-year campaign that Scotland Yard raided a flat in London where it found the "bombs factory" and "arsenal."

Mr Mathew said that four other people named in the conspiracy charges against Purdie and Prescott were arrested at the flat. In the flat, detectives found:

A sub-machine gun which, it could be proved, was used

in the attacks on the US and Spanish embassies.

Explosives and detonators of the type used in the bombings.

Material used in the manufacture of bombs.

A list containing the names and addresses of prominent people, some of whom had already been attacked.

Plans of the homes of these people with details of how to enter and leave the houses, and with instructions on how to use explosives.

A printing machine, of the "John Bull" type, which, it could be proved, had been used for stamping the Angry Brigade communiqués 1 to 11.

Documentary evidence found at the flat showed the part played by the people there in the conspiracy, Mr Mathew said. Four people were arrested during the police raid. Later that day a man called Bott called at the

flat and was arrested, and the following day a man named Stuart Christie came to the flat and was arrested. For practical and legal reasons, the Crown said, the six would be tried separately from Prescott and Purdie. "You are only concerned with Prescott and Purdie and with the other six on so far as it is alleged that one or the other or all were parties to the conspiracy."

The last six bombings listed on the "explosions schedule" were at Bih's in Kensington; the police computer room at Tintagel House; the home in Essex of Ford's managing director; Mr Davies's flat; a transformer station at Ford's Dagenham factory, and a TA centre in Holloway.

The jurors were then given a lesson in bomb making. Mr Mathew said there would be a great deal of evidence from forensic scientists and experts from the Woolwich Arsenal. He explained how various types of bombs were made and how they worked.

One of the most important similarities was that on eight occasions the explosive in the bombs was of French origin, and there were also continental-type detonators. Turning to the relationship between Purdie and Prescott, Mr Mathew said the two met while they were serving a sentence in Albany Prison on the Isle of Wight. "It was Purdie that influenced and developed Prescott's revolutionary ideas," he said.

The hearing continues today.

Peter Harvey



Jack Prescott

office in London and the consulate in Manchester; at Heathrow Airport-London; out side the Regent Street offices of Iberia Airlines; at Ford's Dagenham factory, and at the home of Ford's managing director. These were some of the places attacked by anarchist groups, the Crown said.

Both Prescott and Purdie are charged with conspiring to cause explosions likely to endanger life or cause serious damage to property. Prescott is charged separately with the bomb attacks on Mr Carr's



Ian Purdie

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New-style Marriage service resented put right

vers in which God is used as "You" instead of additional "Thou" are certain to be allowed as an amendment in the Church of England.

A new version of the service of communion, the Church's latest act of worship, which taken a commission four to prepare, was formally approved by the general synod at Westminster yesterday.

But critics of the contemporary style made it perfectly clear that not everyone believed in God in modern style.

The new service is expected to be used as an optional rite several years. First, however, more than 50 amendments to be discussed, and the proposals are not expected to be authorised for use in the Church until late next year.

Dean of Guildford, the Rev. A. C. Bridge, said proposed service was pure, mainly because of possible task set for the commission: it was misguided. "However talented its members, can no more be expected to become joint authors of new 'Hamlet' than the of British Rail can be expected to dance Swan Lake in the rush hour."

Dean said that the age, compared with ages in the past, was infertile and linguistically impoverished.

Marriage 'tangle' put right

A former "Desert Rat" became entangled with an Italian girl in the desert. Mr Justice Cumming-Bruce said in the High Court Family Division yesterday.

Timothy James O'Leary, of Kirkdale, Sydenham, London, was then 24. The girl, named Maria, wrote to him indicating that she was in a "situation of deep embarrassment, contemplating suicide, and would he marry her?"

O'Leary was repatriated via Naples but deserted from his transit camp there and married her, said the judge.

He was charged with desertion and served a period of imprisonment in 1946, he was demobilised and returned to live with his mother in Plymouth.

In 1947 Maria reappeared and "they lived together in marital bliss for 14 days. Then he told her he did not love her and it would be wiser if they dissolved the marriage." Maria refused to divorce him. For the last four years, Mr O'Leary had been living with a widow and they wanted to marry. Maria appeared to be under a delusion that a decree would deprive her of maintenance rights.

The judge said he could not find that there would be hardship to her, and granted a decree nisi to Mr O'Leary on the ground that they have lived apart for over five years.

EEC farm price rise 'bigger'

By JOHN FAIRHALL, Agricultural Correspondent

visit to Brussels by a Farmers' Union deputy this week produced an announcement of a rise in EEC farm prices bigger than proposed by the Euro-Economic Commission, in revised its price proposals if the British European Parliament is not worried by the

but consumers and tax-payers. The highest were of COPA—the Committee Professional Agricultural Associations—which is the union of the Six.

Its recommendations average at 11.12 per cent, but for beef they are 17 per cent against the common 7.3 per cent, and for and dairy products 12 per cent to the commission's 2 per

encouraging news for the farmers was the support substantial price increases two of the bodies in the agricultural committee the European Parliament, is recommending 8 per cent and the economic and committee, which wants per cent increases spread two or more years.

What was almost an offer by the commission to raise its farm price proposals was given by the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, Dr Mansholt. He said the commission was ready to revise its price proposals if the British European Parliament is not worried by the

but consumers and tax-payers. The highest were of COPA—the Committee Professional Agricultural Associations—which is the union of the Six.

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Fillip for TUC as engineers deregister

Union will not aid strike

BY OUR LABOUR STAFF

The TUC's policy of openly defying the new Industrial Relations Act was given a considerable shunt in the arm yesterday when the rules revision conference of the engineering union unanimously decided to deregister under the Act.

Mr Hugh Scanlan, the union's president, said after the meeting that the union—the second largest in the country—would be writing to the Registrar asking him to remove its name from the register.

Pilots warm to change

By our Air Correspondent

Most airline pilots who fly in and out of London think that the controversial Mediator computerised air traffic control system is at least as safe as the previous system, according to a survey by the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators.

The guild survey covers the period since February, when Mediator was introduced and was criticised by pilots and air traffic controllers on the grounds that its complexity made it potentially dangerous. A six-point questionnaire was completed by 73 pilots of Trident, VC 10, 707, Comet, BAC One-Eleven, and Vanguard aircraft operating out of Heathrow, Gatwick, and Luton airports.

The essential difference about the new system is that the controllers use computers to store, analyse, and display flight information instead of relying on a manual clerical system. More than half the pilots in the guild's sample—53 per cent—thought Mediator was as safe as the old procedural system; 26 per cent thought it was safer, and about 10 per cent believed it was less safe. The majority considered that its introduction had resulted in less frequent delays and regarded the use of additional radio frequencies as an advantage.

The pilots' principal criticism is that Mediator is inflexible where an aircraft's speed, height and routing is concerned.

The decision will be an undoubted fillip to the TUC, coming as it does only a week after two other major unions, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the electricals, decided to "wait and see."

The TGWU will almost certainly follow the engineers' lead at its rules revision conference in January.

The engineers also decided to separate the union's assets of £14 million into "protected" and "unprotected" funds. This will help to safeguard the union against any award for damages to which, as an unregistered union, it would be exposed.

By the close margin of 27 votes to 25 the conference opted for the introduction of postal ballots for the election of officials to be held twice a year. The executive was against the idea because of increased costs.

Strike benefits this year have already exceeded £750,000 and membership fees will be raised by 5p a week for most members from the beginning of next year.

Fireman's death: man is charged

Ronald Edward Hearne (39), of Kingswood House, Farnham Road, Slough, was charged yesterday with the murder of a Slough fireman, Mr Patrick Jackson, aged 41, whose body was found after a fire at a cottage at Winkfield Row, Berkshire, on Sunday night. He will appear in court at Bracknell today. Hearne is married to Mr Jackson's sister.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers took in the High Court yesterday that it would not, in future, pursue any claim for recognition or direct negotiating rights by its members at a North London works, support any strike or industrial action at the works, but would pursue any claims only through lawful means.

The undertaking was parts of terms announced in settlement of a law suit brought by the factory owners, Johnson Matthey Chemicals Ltd, of Brimsdown Works, Enfield, and its parent company, Johnson Matthey and Company Ltd.

The case first came before the court in February, 1970, when the factory owners alleged that the union and its members had unlawfully interfered with their business by blocking the works and blocking the company's goods.

A speedy trial was ordered by Mr Justice Unged-Thomson after undertakings were given by the defendants, including an undertaking by the union to rescind the blocking instruction.

Other defendants, in addition to the union, were Mr Reg Birch, a union official and a member of the executive council; Mr Albert Henry Thorogood, secretary of the Enfield district committee of the union, and five employees at the factory. Mr Alan Campbell, QC, for the companies told Mr Justice Foster yesterday that his clients' case had been that, by the imposition of a blockade and blocking instruction, the union was seeking to force the companies to accede to a recognition claim.

Under the agreed terms, the five employees gave undertakings not to picket so as to interfere with the free passage of vehicles, persons, or goods.

Mr Ralph Gibson, QC, for the defendants, said that, though his clients had promised not to do something, this should not be taken as admitting that they had in fact done it.

Obstruction fine

A man who refused to leave a public house after being asked to do so by police involved in a murder hunt was fined £15 at Uxbridge yesterday for obstruction. He was William Hext (33), of Stratford Road, Ruislip Gardens, Ruislip, Middlesex.



Students from the City University in London "took over" the Trafalgar Square fountains yesterday to raise money for their rag week

PC 'anxious after man died' BBC rejects Bishop

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

A police constable, continuing his evidence at Leeds Assizes yesterday in the trial of a former police inspector and a police sergeant, said that after the death of a Nigerian vagrant, David Oluwale, Leeds police force was "rife with rumours."

He agreed that he had felt some anxiety because of his earlier contact with Mr Oluwale.

Police Constable Keith Seager was giving evidence under cross-examination at the trial of Geoffrey Ellerker (38), a former inspector, of Church Lane, Horsforth, Leeds, and Kenneth Kitching (48), a sergeant, of Blakeney Grove, Leeds, who have pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of David Oluwale, and have also denied charges of assault, causing grievous bodily harm, and perjury.

Police Constable Seager told Mr Gilbert Gray, QC (for Ellerker) that he had not heard any rumours before being interviewed last year by senior officers about Mr Oluwale's death. He agreed that he had first heard rumours during the trial of Ellerker last year when it was alleged that police had helped to cover up for another police officer.

Mr Gray asked if one of the rumours was that Mr Oluwale had been knocked down by a police vehicle, that his head had been bruised by a police mirror, that he had been killed and put

into the canal dead. Police Constable Seager answered: "I had not heard that rumour."

PC Seager also spoke yesterday of his friendship with Kitching when they served on the same night shift. He said: "It was a wonderful shift. Kitching was one who could always be relied on to stand by his shift. I had never had trouble with him."

"He really is a sergeant of the old school, an old-fashioned British bobby with an old-fashioned approach. He always used to wear a helmet."

"I felt that I could always speak to him. I always got on well with him. We played cards together and often took our coffee and meal breaks together. Off duty, I often called him by his Christian name and he did the same to me."

"I never thought he had anything to do with the death of Oluwale. Before the inquiry started I did not make any sort of complaint against Kitching or Ellerker."

The witness told Mr Gray that when Mr Oluwale got very excited he would set up a high-pitched screaming noise, though nothing was happening to him. He would scream and shout before being spoken to.

When he was being told to move on, he had to be shouted at in basic English and spoken to in language he understood. Sometimes he had to be given a push to show him the police meant business.

PC Seager agreed that Kitching and Ellerker had once spoken to the Nigerian like a Dutch uncle, and had asked him about his family and had told him to pull himself together.

Police Constable Ronald Woodhead said that on one occasion when he arrested Mr Oluwale with Sergeant Kitching, Mr Oluwale was extremely violent. He was quite hysterical and Kitching and myself had quite a bit of trouble with him."

"I knew Oluwale as a very troublesome vagrant. He was persistent in his vagrancy and in his habits which went with it."

he was like a wild animal. He was a physical menace to police officers charged with the duty of moving him on."

PC Cyril Batty told of an occasion when he was off duty and saw Kitching urinating over Mr Oluwale, who was lying in a shop doorway. "I have no doubt about that," he added. "Ellerker was standing on one side, he had a torch in his hand."

PC Batty said he had said nothing about the incident because he had wanted to forget it.

Mr Gray: You seem to have been worse than the Pharisee passing by, on this particular night. — If you wish to say that.

PC Batty went on: "A sergeant could make or break my career. I was looking after my career. I did not want to become involved. No one would probably have believed me, a police constable against a sergeant and an inspector."

Police Constable Kenneth The trial continues.

Bennett said that Kitching had once told him of an occasion when he had taken Mr Oluwale to Bramhope and let him off near a public-house and told him to knock at the door and he would get a cup of tea. "It was told in a joking manner," PC Bennett said. Some time later Kitching had also told of Mr Oluwale being taken somewhere near Middlesboro Woods, in Leeds. PC Bennett added: "I asked him what he had done that for. He said, 'Well, he should feel at home now in the jungle.'"

Police Constable William James Newstead said that at 4.20 am on April 19, 1969, the day on which it is claimed, Mr Oluwale was chased into the river Aire and died, he was at the back door of the police headquarters and saw Ellerker and Kitching in a police car.

He said Ellerker told him to report a "what about" with Sergeant Kitching and he made an entry in his duty book to this effect.

The trial continues.

BBC rejects Bishop

By RADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The BBC yesterday withdrew its invitation to the Bishop of Southwark, Dr Bernard Stockwood, to take part in a television discussion on the controversial programme about the Church of England which has been criticised in letters to the BBC's director-general, Mr Curran, and its director of public affairs, Mr Lamb.

Dr Stockwood revealed the BBC's decision during a meeting of the general synod, the Church's "parliament," at Westminster.

Afterwards, he said he was not surprised and had expected the withdrawal. Since he had drawn the attention of the BBC to "inaccuracies, distortions, and grave allegations" in the programme, the corporation had avoided personal confrontation.

The Panorama programme about the Church led to numerous protests by bishops and laity, who claimed that it was unfair and inaccurate. Last month Dr Stockwood, speaking at his diocesan synod, bitterly criticised the BBC's handling of his complaints, and alleged "incompetence" and "arrogance" by the corporation. Much of the programme was filmed in his diocese.

Last night, the BBC said the invitation to take part in the "Talkback" programme had been withdrawn because it was now plain that the Bishop wanted to pursue exchanges with the BBC on the programme. "We feel this is not consistent with the purpose of Talkback, which is essentially to provide a forum for the discussion of BBC programmes," the corporation said.

'OZ' hearing dropped

Summonses against OZ publications, RNV Ltd., and editors Richard Neville and James Anderson, both of Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, to show reason why magazines and documents seized by the police should not be destroyed were directed to be not served by the Marylebone magistrate.

Mr Anthony Babington, yesterday, Mr N. M. Lumley, solicitor for the Director of Public Prosecutions said the summonses had not been served, and that the Director had decided that further steps should be taken.

First lady

The Queen Mother is to become the first woman member of the Press Club, London. The club's "men only" rule last year, 89 years, until June.

Church unity 'malaise'

By our own Reporter

In letters to the "Methodist Recorder" and the "Church Times" this week, the Rev. Bernard Barker, of Southport, the general secretary of the VMA, challenges Mr Davies to produce evidence in support of his statement which, he suspects, is either the product of wishful thinking or intended as an encouragement to the Anglicans, who have yet to vote.

Mr Barker agrees that dissent is less vocal than it was because the outcome of the Anglican vote is awaited, but adds: "Mr Davies knows well that there is a not inconsiderable number of dissenters who are looking for a separate Methodist body should the unity scheme receive the required approval."

Opposition is growing, less now on the principle of unions than on the realisation that union must involve the closure of local chapels. Such closures and acute quarrelling over policies, says Mr Barker, "are no part of the will of the God in an age when His Church needs the strength and interest it can muster."

The Rev. J. J. Brown of Dagenham, a Methodist appointed vice president of the Baptist Union. He succeeds the Rev. Godfrey Robinson, who died in June. Mr Brown will become president in May.

They diagnose a "potentially impotent condition" in a situation where community relations committees face lack of resources, low status in the eyes of the local authority, and lack of support from the Government.

The authors suggest that the condition could have been better avoided if local organisation of race relations work had been left longer in a more flexible form, with centrally employed community relations officers charged with the task of formulating strategies appropriate to their areas and prepared to regard volunteers as people "to work with rather than under."

"Above all," say the authors—one a researcher at Oxford and the other at the London School of Economics—"the community relations movement has not been able to emerge as an effective force because of the unwillingness of the Government to back it effectively either with sufficient funds, sufficient power, or with other policies

compatible with the doctrine of racial equality for which it is supposed to stand."

Even in the very best of circumstances, its task would have been difficult, and would have depended on a really effective national, political assault not only on racial inequality but also on social inequality.

In the 1960s, the authors claim, the immigrant community had become "more distasteful and alienated by the action of the community relations movement." General councils of community relations committees were ineffective, meeting to "hear and echo" what had already been decided by the executive.

There is an obvious need for an agency to press for the rights of Commonwealth immigrants and their dependants, and for an agency to stimulate the mutual education of citizens of a multi-racial society. "The Community Relations Commission seems to have failed to achieve the effective perfor-

mance of either of these functions," the authors say. "The role of defending the rights of entry of Commonwealth immigrants, which have been increasingly encroached on since 1963, has been abnegated by the Commission."

Discussing the difficulty of proving discrimination against coloured people in the face of "under-achievement," the authors say that the overwhelming majority of Commonwealth immigrants in this country are working in manual jobs.

Any agency with a mandate to prevent racial inequality was not beginning to touch its field of responsibility if it did not consider such an issue. The Community Relations Commission, before that, the National Committee for Commonwealth Immigrants, had not shown itself to be ready to face them.

Community Action and Race Relations, a Study of Community Relations Commission, by Michael J. Hill and Ruth M. Issacharoff, published by the Oxford University Press, £2.25.

Race relations bodies 'have failed'

By Dennis Barker

The community relations movement has suffered, since the 1958 White Paper, from an "obsession" with the structure of local committees to the detriment of clear thinking about objectives and policies, says a book published today for the Institute of Race Relations. Its two authors are:

"This tendency, which has been exacerbated by the Community Relations Commission's commitment to spelling out job specifications for community relations officers, which make them clearly the servants of local committees, may to some extent be the result of a desire to avoid some of the more fundamental political questions associated with the role definition problem."

The difficulty now, Michael J. Hill and Ruth M. Issacharoff argue in "Community Action and Race Relations," is that a bureaucratisation process has been initiated which threatens to carry the movement along in its path so that structures would "become too rigid to be easily altered."

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Sweeping changes in powers of coroners suggested by inquiry

By HAROLD JACKSON

Coroners will no longer be able to blame individuals at inquests, or commit them to prison, if the Government accepts the recommendations of the Brodrick Committee, announced yesterday. Instead, their duties will be restricted to establishing the medical cause of death, and the circumstances in which it occurred.

The report recommends that the use of a jury should be discretionary, and that the findings should be abolished. Where the coroner feels it necessary, he should announce that he is recommending that the body be buried in a public place. The findings of the committee under Judge Brodrick came after more than six years' work. The massive report makes recommendations for changes in the work of coroners, the procedures at inquests, death certification and the jury services on which they rely. It is 45 years since there was any major legislation on the subject.

His comments on the duty of coroners to individuals responsible for the deaths, the committee says: "We have concluded that the value of the coroner's inquest is to identify the causes of death where there are factors leading to successful prosecution of persons who might otherwise evade justice, is minimal. It is not essential features of criminal investigation procedure, and we have no reason to believe that, with the help of the coroner, the removal of the coroner's inquest can do to individual needs no further than, and we believe that the use of his disappearance is overwhelming."

The committee recommends that inquests should be held in the coroner's court, and that the coroner should be able to refer cases to the Director of Prosecutions at any point, and should normally be able to certify the medical cause of death. A report says that the role of a jury at inquests now is more symbolic than real. It is suggested that their task with a sense of wilderness, as they realise the extremely limited nature of

the role they have to play." It recommends that coroners should only be summoned in special cases. "Our general conclusion is that the risk of secret homicide occurring and remaining undiscovered as a direct consequence of the state of the current law on the certification of death has been greatly exaggerated, and that it has not been a significant danger at any time in the past 50 years."

Among the other recommendations are: 1. That in future only qualified lawyers should become coroners. 2. That coroners should continue to hold inquests on treasure trove. 3. That legal aid should be available for inquests. 4. That coroners' areas should be redrawn to take account of local government revisions. 5. That the police should no longer provide coroners' officers, and that this should become a civilian service.

6. That the pathology service for coroners should be part of the National Health Service, with a parallel NHS forensic pathology service for the police, and 7. That an advisory committee, representing coroners, doctors, and other interested parties should be established.

The British Medical Association welcomed the report. In a statement it said that the committee has adopted nearly all the major recommendations of the BMA report, "Deaths in the Community," published in 1964. "One of the most important of the BMA's recommendations was the need to carry out more post mortem examinations and to avoid unnecessary inquests," the statement said.

Report of the Committee on Death Certification and Coroners. Command 4810, Stationery Office, £2.35.

Qualified support for Dee bridge

By our Regional Affairs Correspondent

Development Corporation of Wales is calling for an independent study of the wider implications of the projected industrial and recreational development of the Dee estuary project would make a significant impact on the life of the whole of North Wales, the corporation says. An assessment of its effects beyond the confines of the area by studied should be made. It should be given to extra measures are needed to ensure that the benefits are as widely as possible. Improvements should be made immediately to cope with the extra traffic which will be created by the bridge. They would help to ease new industry before crossing was built. The corporation said yesterday: "There is complete agreement that a Dee crossing is acceptable only if it is accompanied by a balanced and integrated industrial, commercial, residential, and recreational development programme, incorporating a water conservation scheme. The directors cannot support a scheme which is restricted in the main to residential development as this would make North-east Wales a dormitory area for Merseyside."

The Dee crossing provides a unique opportunity to solve some of the serious problems of North Wales—a positive and concerted effort should be made by Welsh interests so that an early decision is taken to ensure that this capital investment will be directed to Wales.

A Government decision on the crossing is expected early next year.

66.5 M Britons in 2001

By our own Reporter

Britain's population in 2001 will be 66.5 million according to projections released yesterday by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. This will mean an increase of one half per cent each year until 1980 and a slightly higher rate after that.

The estimates are made in a new booklet "Population Projections 1970-2010" which will be published annually, and brings together projections for England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. It says that in the light of the immigration policies in operation in 1970, it is likely that the net inflow of New Commonwealth citizens will diminish further as the numbers of heads of households entering on work vouchers declines.

Upward trend

Births show an upward trend because the number of women in the main child-bearing age groups is rising sharply and is expected to increase further over the rest of the century. But it is assumed that the size of the average family will remain at about two and a half (live births for each first marriage). The trend to earlier marriage is expected to continue, and for young women there will be an increased supply of husbands.

By 2001, nearly half (49.3) of the projected population will be male, but in the 55 and over age groups women will continue to outnumber men. At ages below 55, there will be about 900,000 more men than women—a direct consequence of the 6 per cent more male than female births.

Population Projections 1970-2010. Prepared by the Government Actuary for the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Stationery Office, £1.30.

Appeal for Harrow

By our Correspondent

A £600,000 appeal was opened by the governors of Harrow yesterday to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the town's foundation. The money he used to improve the town's buildings, provide accommodation for staff and students, and extend sporting facilities. Appeals made before appeal began totalled more than £150,000 and were lent to pay for the physics department, which was opened by Queen at the end of May. Priority will now be given to improving the housing, but governors do not intend to increase the numbers at the school. At present there are 105 boys. Fees are £782 a year.

Bridge date

THE OFFICIAL closing date for the Guardian-Cutty Sark National Bridge Championship is tomorrow.

However, because it will take the organisers a few days to make the draw for the first round, late entries will be accepted providing they arrive at the address below by next Tuesday, November 16.

Entries can also be made by telephone to 01-837 7011 ext 316, and confirmed in writing later. Full details can also be obtained by ringing this number.

The entry fee is £2 per pair and entries should be sent to: The British Bridge Championship, c/o The Guardian, 21 John Street, London, WC1.

Prager: police in clear

Police did not use oppression at a confession statement by the former RAF sergeant, Prager found guilty of passing secrets to a Czech agent. Appeal Court judges said yesterday: "We find this criticism baseless," said Lord Justice Davies.

The court was giving its reasons for refusing Prager's appeal. Lord Justice Davies, Lord Justice Bridge, Lord Justice Stephenson, and Lord Justice Thompson, said there was nothing to indicate that the trial judge—Lord Chief Justice (Lord Widgery)—was wrong in holding that the confession was made voluntarily. It was an offence of great gravity and, had it not been that it was committed 10 years ago and that no disaster befell the country as a consequence, the sentence might have been heavier.

At his trial Prager's counsel had conceded that it was not a case of "continual third degree grilling."

Lord Justice Edmund Davies, who sat with Lord Justice Stephenson and Mr Justice Thompson, said there was nothing to indicate that the trial judge—Lord Chief Justice (Lord Widgery)—was wrong in holding that the confession was made voluntarily. It was an offence of great gravity and, had it not been that it was committed 10 years ago and that no disaster befell the country as a consequence, the sentence might have been heavier.



The author of the new play at the Greenwich Theatre, Barry Reckord, also appears in it. He is pictured above in a scene with Linda Marlowe, who plays the title role, "A Liberated Woman"

Disabled still ignorant of aid—'Which?'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Two thirds of the handicapped people interviewed by "Which?", the Consumer Association's magazine, were not registered with their local Social Services Department, nor were they known to the Health Department.

"Of these, more than half were found to be in need of some form of help available from either local authority, Health or Social Services Departments. The aids most commonly needed were relatively simple—for bathing, toilet, dressing, and picking things up. . . . People knew of some aids and services, but did not know that the local authority could supply aids, and give them help."

The "Which?" report is based on interviews with 110 handicapped people in Reading and the London borough of Wandsworth.

"Which?" points out that the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act of 1970 obliges local authorities to provide services and aids for handicapped people. They have to

find out the number of handicapped people in their area, and to publicise the services available. The Secretary for Health and Social Services has also asked them to make their registers of disabled people comprehensive and up to date, although it is acknowledged that this will take time. But the survey "shows that people who are not registered are not getting the help they need."

Of the 71 who were not registered, 93 per cent were in touch with their GP. 21 per cent had been hospital in-patients in the previous two years, and 55 per cent had been out-patients. Moreover, 23 of the 71 had also been visited by a supplementary benefits officer, a public health inspector, a teacher of deaf children, or a midwife.

"Which?" cites the case of Mrs H. aged 66, with osteoarthritis in both legs. She has great difficulty in bending and moving around, and needed some aids, but did not know that she could get them free from the local authority.

The paradox is that only half of those registered in Reading and a quarter in Wandsworth accepted an offer by the "Which?" researchers to pass their names on to the local authority. People seemed to feel that there was no social stigma in going to a GP, but that there might be in going to the "welfare" or the Social Services Department. Some were also reluctant to be registered as disabled.

'Secret' documents can be revealed

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

The word "secret," "confidential," or "private" on a local authority document cannot prevent an elected member revealing the contents to the press or to "whosoever else he pleases," the Association of Municipal Corporations has told the Franks Committee which is examining aspects of the Official Secrets Act.

It is thought, the AMC adds, that the council member if he were revealing private confidential information such as the names of people suffering from some disease, "But the marking of documents in this way does not prevent a member from giving them such publicity as he wishes."

"No method of marking can

be fully effective to prevent disclosures by a person determined to disclose a document. Another practice is to make as an additional heading 'Copy-right Reserved,' but it is doubtful whether this provides any effective sanction against unauthorised disclosure by a member of a local authority or against a newspaper publishing quotations made by such a member."

But, the AMC says, it is noteworthy how little the unauthorised disclosure of documents takes place in view of the lack of any sanction such as section two of the Official Secrets Act. And in association's own almost 100 years of existence it is not aware of any

breach of confidence, let alone security, by members of its standing committees which regularly discuss confidential Government documents.

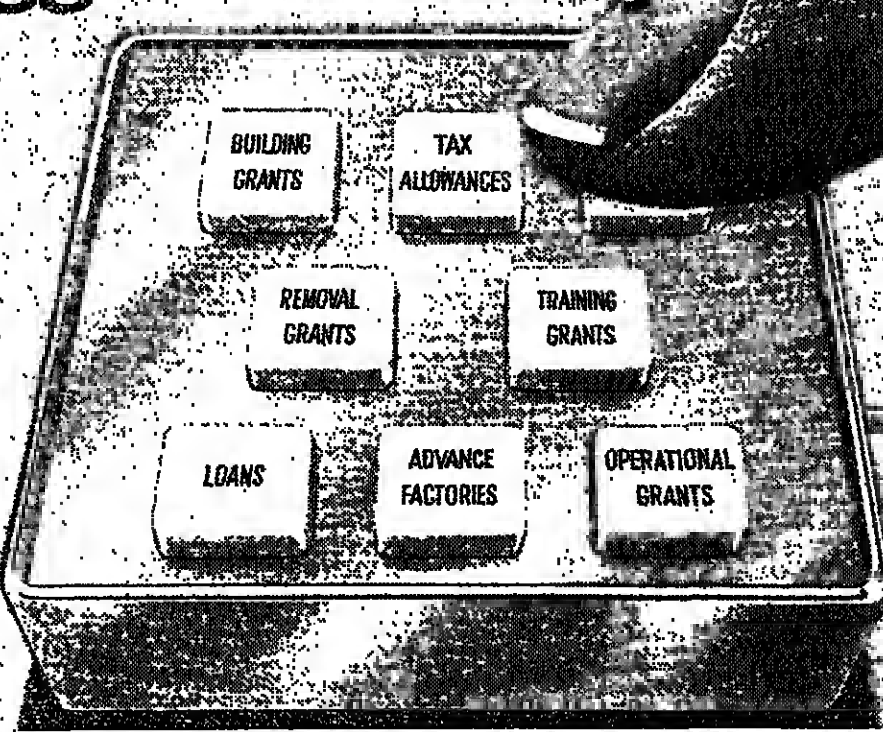
It adds: "With this experience in mind it finds it difficult to understand why members of economic planning councils need to be required to make declarations under the Official Secrets Acts when the matters with which they are concerned appear to be of no greater confidentiality than those passing through the hands of members of committees of the local authority associations."

The Franks Committee was set up by the Home Office to review the workings of Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, following Guardian reports about the disclosure of confidential personal information by Government departments to private inquiry agents.

The committee asked the AMC to give an appreciation of the experience of local government in preventing unauthorised disclosures without penal sanctions.

The AMC says that local government's position is very different from that of central government as far as "official secrets" are concerned. "The circumstances in which the revealing of so called confidential information can cause grave harm to the public are generally negligible in the case of local authorities compared with central government."

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"HEY," says Diana Dors, all too briefly seen as a madame of a brothel in *Hannie Caulder* (general release, AA). "I don't remember hiring you." The fact that she addresses the remark to Raquel Welch, the Hannie of this absurd East Kennedy Western, should cause a general titter. Our Raquel is clearly the best of all, and all of the movie and those sort of stars don't end up as prostitutes, save in the name of art.

Art, however, is not very often present in this story of a girl who gets raped by three robbers and is taught to use a gun by the bounty hunter who finds her in order to take revenge. For one thing, there seems to be some division of opinion as to which way the film will go. Is it serious? If so, why make the rapists (Ernest Borgnine, Jack Elam, and Strother Martin) into a Wild West version of the Three Stooges in most of their other scenes? Is it romance? If so, why is Robert Culp, the bounty hunter, killed off before the end without so much as a peck on the cheek from Hannie? Is it funny? If so, why the gang-bang in the first place and all that Peckinpah bullet-and-blood work?

The truth is that the film doesn't know where it is going, or why. It just plunges in where angels fear to tread and hopes for the best at the box-office. So, presumably, did Miss Welch. She may live to regret it. As Hannie, she makes a pretty dotty sex symbol and a very wooden actress. She has a good, light touch should the occasion demand but it never does here. It looks very much as though, after this and "Myra Breckinridge", she is going to need a good film fast, preferably some kind of spoof.

What's the Matter with Helen? (New Victoria, X) is much more fun, though one is never sure whether Curtis Harrington's freaky horror story is meant to be funny peculiar or funny in the fact that it tries to be the two levels at once finally upends the movie but it's certainly much more watchable on the way. Harrington, who has made some sort of a name as an underground filmmaker, has now gone straight (or bent, according to your point of view) and clearly relishes

Welching on the West

Derek Malcolm reviews new films



Millie Perkins in "The Shooting"

the chance to cock an affectionate snook at the system he once hucked. His story is set in the Hollywood of the thirties when film was real estate and everyone wanted a piece of the next good thing. Debbie Reynolds and Shelley Winters play the persecuted mothers of teenage murderers who flee there from Iowa to start a new life by setting up an academy for incipient Shirley Temples. One of them falls for a rich Texan, who makes her in more ways than one; the other seeks solace in fundamentalist religion, slipping gradually into mania.

She imagines she is being followed, kills an intruder and ends up doing more mayhem than both the boys put together. Miss Winters, in fact, bloodier than Mama. Harrington alternates his strong scenes with tongue in cheek parody with all the care of a cultist, and the latter beats the former hands down—Adele's Kiddstar Revue, with its pre-pubescent Temples followed by a nine-year-old Mae West croaking out "Oh, oh, what a man! Gets his love on the open plan" and Michael Mac Liammoir as an ageing Fieldian ham

("the bird of time once more is on the wing, chickabiddies"). Some of this is gorgeous. There are glimpses too of Agnes Moorehead, Swen Swenson, Minta Durfee Arbuckle, ex-wife of Fatty, and other lost faces. The film in the end tips badly over into melodrama, strangles itself in its own nostalgia. A pity, but at least it never bores and Lucian Ballard, the cinematographer, makes it look nice all the time.

The Shooting (Screen, Islington, A) is one of two Westerns made on a shoestring by Monte Hellman way

back in 1965. The other was "Ride the Wind", though backed by the prolific Roger Corman, neither was generally released but both were shown at Cannes, Edinburgh, and other festivals and Hellman was taken up by the French, in particular, as something of a minor cult figure. Produced and acted in by the then unknown Jack Nicholson, it was written by Adrien Joyce who later came to prominence with the screenplay of "Five Easy Pieces". It is a strange, menacing, nihilistic tragedy about a man (Warren Oates)

who returns home to find his twin brother, now missing, mixed up in murder. Accompanied by his simple-minded friend (Will Hutchins), he escorts a mysterious girl (Millie Perkins) across the Utah desert to an unknown liaison in a distant town. Gradually the quartet fall foul of one another and, by way of a final irony, the man shoots his brother, seen at a distance on a mountaintop.

The narrative is frequently incoherent and deliberately inconclusive but there's no doubt that Hellman, trying for a sort of existential allegory, creates and sustains an extraordinary atmosphere. His bleak view of the world and human nature comes over much more strongly than the actual storyline. His latest film, "Two-Lane Blacktop" is to be shown at the London Festival and afterwards released by Rank. It's a pity the one comes before the other. But all praise to the Screen for a bold premiere. There isn't much doubt that we'll hear a lot more from Mr. Hellman. This one seems, in the last resort, to have more curiosity than entertainment value.

Jiri Trnka, who died in 1969, was a Czech puppeteer and animator of enormous technical skill whose films are always a pleasure to look at. I don't think his 1968 masterpiece, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Venezia, Kentish Town, U) was one of his more inspired. Perhaps that's because puppets almost always end up boring me. We see too many humans aping them on our screens these days to want to see the process reversed, however brightly.

The version shown has an added soundtrack in which sections of the play are narrated by Richard Burton and members of the Old Vic Company and a delicate score composed by Vaclav Trojan. Trnka's regular musical collaborator, it is very much the Bard via Prague, and not above kitsch, albeit just right for the job. Because the Czechs foolishly sold the British rights to an American distributor, it has only been possible to obtain the film for this country now. Perhaps one day we shall be able to see his "Good Soldier Schweik".

review



"The Casual Eye": Newcastle upon Tyne

NEWCASTLE

Caroline Tisdall

The Casual Eye

THE IDEA BEHIND "The Casual Eye" at the Northern Arts Gallery in Newcastle upon Tyne is that in snapshot photography as in all things one man's mistake is another man's discovery. "Snapshot" in this context does not necessarily mean amateur. Some of the greatest photographers of this century, Cartier Bresson, for instance, have exploited to the full the possibilities of the instantaneous as opposed to the carefully planned and composed job. This involves resisting the temptation to create order out of the chaos of reality, and deliberately welcoming its incongruities. What we call immediacy can be a total acceptance of the subject.

Initially "The Casual Eye" was to present snapshot photography as a form that has been accessible to practically everyone since the coming of the Brownie box, a form that has been used by several generations to record moments and events on people's lives. Rituals and archetypal images recur. The snap became an integral part of the moment of a picnic or seaside trip, and then a nostalgic memory. He snaps her paddling at Weymouth, the camera changes hands and she snaps him exactly the same position. A small ritual dance has taken place. Nearly everyone's vision has been to some extent affected by the realisation that any moment could be frozen in this way, and sense of space has been sharpened by foreground-background selection.

As the organisers, Ian Barker and Andrew Lanyon leafed through albums they became equally involved in the potential of amateurs' "mistakes": over or under exposure, faulty focusing or framing, all the unforeseen that cause a groan when the prints come back from the chemist's. To the visually sophisticated eye these distortions and aberrations of reality become stimulating as abstracted patterns existing independently of the subject. The effect this aspect has had on painters is by now well documented.

Incongruity has always been part of the snapshot's charm, from the solemn Victorian pose by Grecian urn and apsidistra to the aged alligator bled out as portrait base featured in the exhibition, sinner in this case bearing a striking resemblance to sat on. A figure caught in a hearty birthday toss in the air is transformed into proof of spiritual levitation.

If you add to this latent incongruity of props and situations the "mistake" hazards of double exposure and uncalculated shadows the results often fall little short of surrealism. The hatted head of the photographer falls slap across the lap of a statuesque nurse, the angel descends from a Durban monument and floats into the foreground. The show will be added to during the course of its run, and with any luck will come to the Photographers' Gallery in London next June.

More photography in Jarrow, this time in the Bede Gallery, salvaged through the energy of its director from an earthed-over bunker, and now in its second year. The current exhibition

is a remarkable display of work by the young Finnish photographer Sirikka Liisa Kontinen who has chosen to live and work in Newcastle. The photographs reflect the community life of Byker, a rundown area of Newcastle scheduled for demolition, which came as a revelation after the pristine isolation of Helsinki. The studies of grey streets, warehouses, children's games and second-hand stalls retain a freshness and involvement with the subject that is never obscured by contrived or elaborate professionalism.

The Bede Gallery had 17,000 visitors in its first year, no mean achievement when you consider that the population of Jarrow is only 30,000. Vincent Rea, who runs it, also perpetrated the most ingenious bit of cultural propaganda of the summer. With permission from the council he set up amplifiers in the garden and park near the gallery and ran the Bede Broadcasting Company for a couple of months, moving gently away from pop to poetry and classical. The council have asked for the project to be extended next summer to cover all three parks of Jarrow, which is some measure of its success.

"The Casual Eye" of the Northern Arts Gallery, New Bridge Street, Newcastle upon Tyne until December. Photographs of the Bede Gallery, Springwell Park, Butchers Bridge Road, Jarrow until November 28.

ROYAL COURT

Michael Billington

Changing Room

DAVID STOREY is a writer who genuinely extends the territory of drama. In "The Contractor" he used the erection of a tent to give us a vivid portrait of a feudal working society and a wretched divided family. And in his stunning new play, "The Changing Room", the elaborate rituals surrounding a Rugby League game provide a microcosm of another deeply hierarchical society with its fixed traditions and inflexible code of behaviour.

As always Storey (from whom it becomes increasingly difficult to disentangle his director, Lindsay Anderson) pays enormous attention to naturalistic surface. Thus he meticulously shows us the spartan, pre-match preparations: the daubing of frozen hodies in oils and embrocations, the masseur's senseless manipulations, the routine frisking of the players, by a stonily humourless referee. But although creating a powerful sense of community activity, he also swiftly delineates individual characters, so that the fading, accident-prone forward who gets a broken nose during the match becomes much more than an arbitrary symbol of the game's casual cruelty. And the victorious post-match atmosphere, though supposedly euphoric, is also touched with deep sadness as these muscle-bound heroes reluctantly re-enter the outside world.

What Storey brings out beautifully is both the puritanism and the feudal quality of the Rugby League world (and, by implication, of Northern life). Despite the hawky shower-room banter, this is a deeply moralistic society in which all personal values are subordinated to the need to win; and it is

also one in which everyone has his fixed place from the Commie-hating cleaner who never gets to see the game to the paunchy Chairman offering honest encouragement to men he doesn't really know or understand. As "The Contractor", Storey concentrates on detail and leaves you to supply the larger meaning; but it's not difficult to see the Rugby League world as a metaphor for a mechanised industrial society in which prodigious energy is expended for the profit of the few.

Needless to say, Mr Anderson's production is perfectly choreographed, keeping an exact balance between individual characters and group endeavours: most importantly, it gives one the feeling one is watching yet another Saturday in the life of a constantly changing group rather than a gang of actors logging up for a theatrical occasion. It's unfair to score on individuals but I can't resist saluting John Barrett's sad, soured cleaner, Edward Judd's flash, cigar-smoking forward and David Hill's taciturn, remote centre three. But the real triumph lies in the seamless blend of acting, writing and direction.

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

LPO/Haitink

PITY the luckless violinist who has to deputise for David Oistrakh at short notice. Understandably enough the London Philharmonic Orchestra "expressed its deep concern at the Russian Government's decision to cancel existing contracts" but that hardly made it any easier for the deputy, on this occasion Ida Haendel. She is one of the surest interpreters of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, but even she could not give us the great occasion expected by those who came for Oistrakh. It did not help that the concert started rather eccentrically with Sir Michael Tippett's Praeludium for Brass, Bells and Percussion. It is always good to have modern works enlivening conventional programmes, but here the mixture did not work. The Praeludium extravagantly requires 14 brass players and four percussionists (one recognised face from all the rival hands) and yet the result can only be described as lugubrious, with sombre colours laid on as though with a trowel.

After that, when at last the rest of the LPO appeared, they took some time to settle down, failing to match Ida Haendel's energy in the opening movement of the concerto. With Bernard Haitink as a loyal ally, she finally caused me to some kind of enthusiasm by the end of the move, but promptly lost ground in the charming Canonetta by herself adopting a matter-of-fact manner. The finale was brilliant enough, but I longed for something less predictable.

The most distinguished playing of the evening came after the interval in Brahms' Third Symphony, with the lower strings (violins in particular) helping to give a very fair imitation of Haitink's other orchestra from Amsterdam.

YOUNG VIC

Nicholas de Jongh

The Painters

DRAMATIC critics often wonder about the absence or the imminent arrival of "political theatre" in Britain. But those social plays like Weaker's "The Kitchen" or Storey's "The Contractor" say more about the pressures and privations of ordinary life and the society which shapes it than any portrait of the artist as a failed Marxist or anything more overtly "political". Heinrich Henkel's "The Painters" belongs with the genre of Weaker and Storey. Its method is realistic and its portrayal is of two men painting a scaffold-like network of pipes deep in some subterranean

tunnel, far removed from the face of the earth.

Old conformer meets young rebel and Henkel extracts the maximum outrage from conformer who defends the tunnel and system. "Why don't they get a bloody robot to do the work," he is asked. "You're mad," he answers. "What would happen to us?" That is the problem but beyond the play's first phase of work and questions is a final cliché which spoils the beautiful portraiture. The two men play out a game of excreted liberation, dancing the pipes wildly, while the ventilation seeds away. They do not notice the warning signal and this makes the play wearily schematic. They die fulfilled in rebellion. Until it closes with this cliché it is compellingly alive. Peter James's production is splendidly paced but Sam Kelly's old man is far too caricatured.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Germaine Greer

GERMAINE GREER v USA (ITV) was a horrible spectacle of Miss Greer going through the American mincer and coming out hamburger. An indictment of American journalism, television, radio and, perhaps, Germaine Greer too. It was a documentary of her high powered hard sell tone to promote that important and unreadable book "The Female Eunuch" through all the idiotic devices peculiar to publicity—the interview, "I haven't read your book yet," the book signing session where no one shows up, the radio show cut up by commercials like a sliced loaf, diddled with factual inaccuracies and enlivened by a nasty spat between the male interviewer and the female producer.

And the freak-of-the-week accolade of the David Frost show. At one point Miss Greer met an old Indian, Red Fox, who had written his memoirs and who, mumbling remembered his proudest hours—"I had all the TV, ABC, CBC, NBC." The whole publicity process seemed related to brainwashing. The interviewers, hollies or snarmlies. The lights. The weariness. The endlessly repeated questions "How long are you going to be in this country?" "Are you anti-male?" Why "The Female Eunuch"? Miss Greer stood like a pillar of salt. Immensely tall, sardonic, stinging and sane. But somehow diminished, I felt by the circumambient phoneyness. She knew very well what was happening to her. "I go through these distortions to get to the people I care for." Unlike most women Lib leaders she believes in cooperating with the media, using them for her own purposes.

And, if getting "The Female Eunuch" to the top of the best selling list was her ambition, she achieved it in 112 days. But she achieved it by means which "The Female Eunuch" pillories. "Every survey ever held has shown that the image of an attractive woman is a most effective advertising gimmick" so the image of woman appears plastered on every surface imaginable, smiling interminably. It appears, among other places, on the cover of the American edition of her book and on the David Frost show.

CRUCIBLE, SHEFFIELD

Merete Bates

Fanfare

OUTSIDE it was a cold dark night in Sheffield, but clear. Cut by the wind you clumped the hills from the station up to a glitter of stars fallen to earth. It was one of those rare and lovely nights when you stand and gaze, or gaze at will.

The new Crucible Theatre is a glitter of studying lights, silver balls and pipes, glass all reflecting and radiating the scarlet cyclamen and gold within. Colour has been used dynamically in chevrons, diamond, and stripes. It hom-

basts the crowd already thronging dazed and smiling through the shining doors. Silver hair flies away from bronze, bald pate; a plum velvet escorts a lilac cloak; plump tails add to a white rousé on lapels; ribbons of stars plunge with gold chains, necklines. No one cared if you gazed because everyone else did too.

In the contrasting cool and dim auditorium Colin George tried to bring the night down to earth, root the splendour in its rather sober bed ground. He thanked his public and with the strength given to a director when he knows he is wanted in the theatre, he set the scene. The tone of a million-pound theatre, the workshop "Cowboys and Indians" in the theatre's children's group. The audience sat patiently. It was only pity that, as a director, he could have shown the children how to dramatise their own lives rather than imitate conventional theatrical myths.

Ian McKellen led the high art of the evening in Chekhov's one-act, "Swan Song." This also lets the actor tell the side of the story. Old and drunk, wakes up alone in the empty "pent" is alone and unloved, he has given his life to his art, he has sought what ageless. Now he is dying. It is hard not impossible to tell from McKellen performance what this actor really feels and sees. Slobbering, wheezing, rampaging with shots of hate at dunes of pride, McKellen's Sve lodovsky fails to distinguish between himself and his performance, we between different characters he act. You do not know if he is a bad actor or just an old actor, or if acting is art of transmuting and being everyone and ageless — is itself a great lie. You do not know if he has given his life what must make the most terrible tragedy. Nothing here except vapour flamboyance is clear.

This three-part programme calls "Fanfare" culminated in sweet at dapper and aristocratic music. Creeping round to the back box, I'd vouch for the fact that the vision, clear and the acoustics exciting. If at all, the night proved that the star was a release, an unleashing of varied energy that could be, at a remote or familiar.

OXFORD

John Wilders

Double Dealers

MUCH AS I SYMPATHISE with director John Flint's desire to restore Restoration comedy from the artistic intentions and mannered gesture which are usually passed off as 'style' I have to admit that his experience doesn't really come out in the production, set in the 1690s and dressed in the beautifully bizarre costumes of the period, is an attempt to show Congreve was dealing with real life issues which exist in any age. It's funny the play in performance isn't good enough to survive in its intent.

It's true that Congreve's attitude sexual cynicism, matches that of period of Marigam and Coward closely. But his situations and characters belong so exclusively to Restoration theatre that transplan to another world. They appear as not less artificial. Congreve's characters are caricatured embodying timeless impulses but those of stage for which they were created. Even his most complex figure, the famous Maskwell, is no-lago, simple psychology belongs to m drama.

Clearly Mr Flint has a consistent view of the play and is single-minded in carrying it out. The setting is stately, functional and the movement of the actors are firm and measured. His failure to bring the play to demonstrates that it belongs to world but its own.

The most successful performers are the most theatrical. Peter W attempting a casual naturalism Maskwell, is disappointingly neg Clare Howard, on the other hand, is up to the predatory cynicism of the play for all she is worth, making most brilliantly of a mediocre production. There are also strong performances by Patrick Swayze in ingratiating Brian and Margaret in the dotting poetess Lady.

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MRS THATCHER may be putting all her financial eggs into the primary age but the toy manufacturers are listening to the experts saying that a major part of a child's development occurs before five. A few years ago it was normal to guide readers to Abbatts, Galts, or specialist toyshops to find toys which developed skills in the very young. Now you should be able to find hammer and peg benches, posting boxes, threading toys, stacking, fitting and interlocking systems, and appropriate jigsaws, in many more shops.

I still recommend Abbatts and Galts, and the Educational Supply Association, because their catalogues contain much basic information about children and play, but this kind of toy is now made by Playcraft, Boots, and Merit among others. Spear's "Victory" large-piece jigsaw puzzles (12 pieces 22p) are well distributed and among Waddingtons jigsaws for younger children I like the Dick Bruna puzzle with four small jigsaws packed into a brightly decorated cube (about 28p).

Kiddicraft, another long-established firm for playthings for this age, are distributing a new series of colourful books with games, pictures, rhymes, puzzles, published by Three Four Five who produce the mail order course of preschool activities at home. Three of the books, "Alphabet Sounds", "Number Rhymes", and "Action Rhymes" (50p each) include records which entertain even small babies. The three without records, "Shape Reading", "Number Activities", and "Colour Reading" cost 40p each. The books are not only on display at the London Design Centre toy exhibition (till January 1) but can also be bought there.

The first of the five new toys a year to be designed for the Little Quins can also be seen in the exhibition. Made by Rosedale Industries and designed by Patrick Rylands they offer variations on the clutch, roll, and rattle theme. The most original of the smooth shapes is four balls fitted into their own tray, the balls weighted to travel a limited distance. Intended for children from six months to 24 years they cost 50p each.

Maybe some of the ideas for this age are not that new; there are just more in production and, of course, once a handwagon starts rolling you need to watch out for tatty copies. Let's just hope that this welcome discovery of the possibilities in toys for the very young does not replace the 11-plus with the 4-plus. A policy of "if it's marked educational don't buy" could damp down our inclinations to turn our under-fives into eggheads.

Rather, all through the age range.

we need to look for toys with potential for more than going to and fro at the flick of a switch, toys that offer a chance for discovery, observation, creativity, dexterity, concentration, logical thinking. So I shall only mention in passing that some model cars are now fitted with an ingenious individual engine that allows them to race round tracks very fast (Matchbox, Mattel, Corgi) and dwell on Meccano Triang's kits to make your own die-cast vehicles. Dinky Action Kits are knock-down, unpainted metal shells of a Rolls-Royce, a Lotus racing car, Ford van, etc. with wheels, axles, tyres, and the necessary enamel. Prices are between 32p and 60p and the models can be assembled and taken apart again. An introduction to the plastic kit stage?

Creativity and dexterity are long words but in this category are traditional things like toy theatres and houses. Pollocks' cardboard theatres with scenery and people to cut out, plus one play, cost 69p each (plus 10p). A new shop called "The Dolls House" has opened at 4 Broadway Street, London, NW 8, (near Marylebone Station) devoted to child-size houses whether collectors' items or tough ones for playgroups, and everything in between. From £1 for a cutout house to handmade ones at £20 plus furniture. If you make your own houses from Lego there is now furniture to make complete with opening doors and pull-out drawers. The living-room and the kitchen cost £1.95 each set.

There is a distinct increase in toys intended to sharpen concentration, generally on the theme of getting a ball into a hole. The Space Labyrinth works on the tilt principle. Made of wood it costs £3.30 from Heals. The Impossible, also of wood, requires the manipulation of two rods to control the ball (£3.15 Hamleys, John Adams). Or Marx' Amoeba (about £1.95) from Gamages) consists of patterned tiles which you move to make certain patterns while your opponent disorganises you achieving the same aim.

A number of toys can lead a child on to wider interests. Toy designer John Adams gave his sons (7 and 9) a "Gem Set" and a "Mineral Set" each with specimens and an informative booklet (85p each) and was delighted to surrender the boxroom to what had become an impressive collection. The ESA Mini microscope (also at Heals, John Adams, Bagatelle) is small enough to hold in the hand but at £1.05 provides an inexpensive way of finding out if that is the way a child's interests lie.

Waddingtons new elliptical shape puzzles, with the extra challenge of

circular pictures within that shape, each contain a booklet on the subject. The first two "Moonprobe" and "Mayflower" are 74p each. Even Action Man now has complementary books to take a child beyond the doll and into making a model snow sled or Da Vinci's parachute while absorbing information on Arctic exploration or how a modern parachutist is trained. (29p each: other subjects, football and underwater exploration.)

If you have the sort of child who will patiently colour the tips of stamens then Priscilla Lobley Flower Kits are precisely illustrated to make gorgeous paper flowers. Eight-year-olds can cope with the Starter kit of 10 roses (75p) or 12-year-olds with giant poppies (£1.25). The packs contain everything you need, except scissors and the maker's creative instinct for mixing shades (various shops and mail order).

Enamelling can be an obsessive interest even from junior age (9-10) if an adult supervises the hot kiln. The Enamelaire kit includes the electric oven, copper blanks, powdered enamels and tools for £6.50. Now the same firm has opened a shop in Watford stocking a variety of craft materials intended to interest people not necessarily artistically talented who still like to create things themselves. The Allcraft mail order catalogue includes materials and instructions for candlemaking, embedding items like ferns and shells in plastic, line-printing, screen printing, batik, tie and dye, and marquetry. After all the line between "playthings" and "hobbies" is very thin.

Father Christmas and a Grotto has limited appeal for the modern child but few big stores go outside this tradition. Gamages, Holborn, is one, always with one big feature, which this year again is the model railway layout from Beaulieu, 14 miles of track and 100 engines (5p children, 5p adults).

MAIL ORDER addresses mentioned:
Paul & Marjorie Abbatt, Wimpole Street, London W 1.
Galts, 61, Marlborough Street, London W 1.
Educational Supply Association, The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex.
Pollocks, 1 Scale Street, London W 1.
Heals, Tottenham Court Road, London W 1.
John Adams Toys, Crazies Hill, Wargrave, Berks.
Bagatelle, 7 Gun Street, Reading, Berks.
Priscilla Lobley, Thorpe Lodge, Ealing Green, London W 5.
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Not too many knives out

The Labour Party has avoided a heresy hunt, at least so far. If Mr Roy Jenkins had been humiliated by losing the deputy leadership it would have been a signal to both pro- and anti-Marketisers that internecine warfare was inevitable. The fact that Mr Jenkins was only two short of the required majority on the first ballot makes it all but certain that he will win next week. This is not to say that all his fellow Marketisers will retain their seats in the Shadow Cabinet elections. Mr Douglas Houghton held on to his Parliamentary Party chairmanship yesterday, but only by seven votes. Others may be punished for their October 28 rebellion. But the signs are that this will fall some way short of the Night of the Long Knives that was feared or threatened.

The comparison of figures with 1970 is interesting. There was a larger poll yesterday—34 more MPs voted, all but seven of those eligible. Mr Jenkins, by raising his vote from 133 to 140, showed that while there may be erosion of his support among some determined party disciplinarians and anti-Marketisers, a strong body of MPs who did not go into the "Yes" lobby on Europe still want him as deputy leader. These 71—or it may be more, for some Left-wing Marketisers may have voted for Mr Foot—know that after the Market row is over the Labour Party still

has to offer its strongest team to the electorate if it is to have a chance of re-election.

Mr Foot increased his vote from 87 to 96. Europe is one factor in this. Another is the growing strength of Left-wing feeling as Labour moves further away from its last period in power. But perhaps the strongest is the growing popularity of an immensely likeable man who has at last consented to occupy a front bench and has performed effectively there. We may yet see the Rt Hon. Michael Foot, and any Labour Government would be more attractive for that. Mr Benn's vote, two less than Mr Fred Peart got last year, shows that he overestimated his own strength and that of anti-Jenkins feeling when he entered this contest. But Mr Benn, who loves elections, will not be too hurt.

The Shadow Cabinet election raises a different issue. No one ought to be humiliated by defeat there, for Labour MPs get knocked on and off the Opposition front bench from time to time. What Labour MPs have to do is to select a collective leadership that portrays the party as attractively as possible to the electorate. If they believe that the voters at the next election will cast aside all other thoughts and vote against the Tories as the Party of Europe, then they would be wise to chuck out Mr Thomson, Mrs Williams, and Mr Lever. But does anyone believe that?

Scenery and safeguards

More mining in Snowdonia, more trunk roads across the Lake District, more quarrying in the Peak, and more development on Dartmoor? Or better preservation of the landscape, better public access for recreation, and better facilities for visitors? The National Parks have been badly treated since their creation 22 years ago. They have been starved of funds, deprived of authority, and invaded by development. Any change now in their status or administration ought to strengthen them. It is against this background that the controversy over future administration should be seen.

Not surprisingly, the Countryside Commission's agreement with the County Councils Association has been greeted with some suspicion. Has the watchdog been doped? This is a natural first thought. But a closer look at the agreement may bring a different conclusion. What the Commission appears to have done is to win from the county councils a ready acceptance that each individual park shall have an administration similar to that achieved in the one at present best run—which is the Peak Park, the only one with an independent staff of its own. If the Government accepts the proposal put by the two bodies, each of the ten National Parks will have its own executive authority, its own staff, almost full planning powers (including control of development), and powers of land management.

Will it work in practice? That depends on people and attitudes. The Countryside Commission has evidently felt that it must diminish conflict between local authorities and the parks, and it has recognised that Mr Walker's overhaul of local government is meant to make the new county councils in themselves bigger and healthier bodies. Whereas the Lake District Planning Board,

for example, now has to deal with three county councils and has to borrow staff from each of them, by 1974 its successor will deal with the single county of Cumbria. Within that county, however, it will control the central enclave—scenically the heart of the new county—and it will have its own full-time staff with which to do it. The National Park Committee will be a committee of the county council, but with one third of its members nominated by the Minister. Will it be the creature of the council, subordinate and dependent, or will it stand up for national interests in the park? One should not assume that the council members will be blind to broader interests, after enlargement of the counties. Nor can the nominated members afford to ignore the need for jobs and prosperity within the parks. But the working of the new committees, if this structure is adopted, will have to be watched carefully. Preservation of the landscape, and peace and quiet for outdoor recreation, must still be the dominant concern.

There are bound to be disputes over development. A controversy like that over the A66—which Cumbria and Lancashire counties wrongly want to drive as a great dual carriageway round Keswick, instead of taking the industrial traffic well to the north—can still break out. But the National Park Committee is supposed to have the last word on development, unless there is an appeal to the Minister. Where an appeal is lodged, the Countryside Commission can still weigh in on the side of preservation. The Commission, of course, is likely to remain short of funds. So are the park authorities. More confidence could be given to the new structure if more money were likely to be available. At present it must be looked on in a friendly if prophetic way. The results in the National Parks are what will count.

The deadlock on currencies

The time fuse attached to the international monetary deadlock is getting shorter. It is now nearly three months since President Nixon threw the post war world currency system into disarray when he suspended the gold convertibility of the dollar. But the longer it takes to agree an alternative monetary system the greater the dangers of a relapse into trade protectionism and even trade war.

If agreement is not reached by the end of the year, in principle at least, the prospects for a solution must recede still further in 1972. The Americans have also let it be known that they stand to lose least through any delays in agreeing new currency parities and other measures to help correct the US payments gap. Whatever the public reaction to President Nixon's wages policy his action in imposing a 10 per cent import surcharge and tax legislation discriminating against foreign imports has been popular. 1972 is also Presidential election year. Mr Nixon will have a tough enough fight on his hands without throwing away popularity by revoking the protectionist legislation.

The gap dividing the United States and her trading partners is mirrored by deep divisions among the Europeans themselves. Only the West Germans have responded with any enthusiasm to the American pressure for substantial revaluation of the major currencies against the dollar. But because the French have refused to budge at all and Britain (among other countries) has strictly controlled the extent of the "float"

of its currency, the mark has been priced up sharply against both the dollar and the franc. This has hit West German industry at the very time when the economy was in any case facing a possible trade recession. But recession is also on the economic horizon in other trading states, notably Italy and Japan. None of these countries is prepared to agree with anything like the full extent of American demands for readjustment. But until they do the US protection remains in force.

On the principal issues, certainly as they affect free trade, the British and West Germans are probably not too far apart. Mr Barber and Herr Schiller, the West German Economics Minister, probably found much in common in their London talks this week. But the West Germans do not accept the British case that our present payments surplus is illusory and that sterling may have to devalue again when Britain enters the EEC. Certainly there is no merit in Britain building up surpluses for their own sake. That is as irresponsible in the modern world economy as running perpetual deficits. If Britain were to concede a little on the sterling parity this might assist Mr Barber to bring the West Germans and French closer together. The Chancellor seems aware of the fearful dangers of continued deadlock. But in the present rigid and unyielding power politics of the main financial powers there is a disturbing risk of the inter war years. If the world has learned anything since those days, now is the time to put it into practice.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: Nutcrackers have been arriving in Norfolk and on the neighbouring coast of Suffolk recently. Their numbers are small compared with those of 1968 when South-east England was invaded by well over two hundred of these vagrants from Siberia in the late summer and autumn. They are not birds which indulge in regular migrations, and they desert their northern pine forests only when there is a scarcity of their staple food, the oil-rich seeds of the Arolla pine. While sojourning in our countryside they pick up a living from various nuts and berries, fallen apples and various insects, including ants and beetles, but seem unable to adapt themselves to winter conditions here, and in the end it appears that they perish miserably of starvation. As in 1968 the birds arriving on our coast have been extremely tame, hopping about quite close to people's feet, whereas in their native forests they are said to be shy and secretive; doubtless it is starvation which makes them bold. They are easy to identify, being the size of a jackdaw, with a very long powerful beak and dark brown plumage speckled with white. The tail has a white tip and there is a conspicuous white patch edged by a dark bar under the tail. There is little or no evidence to suggest that any of these wanderers ever return to their homeland and one can only assume that they perish like the lemmings driven by a similar panic urge to flee their northern territories from time to time.

E. A. ELLIS.

SOFTLY, softly, Czechoslovakia's Communist Party is leading the country towards its first elections in seven years. The 1968 elections fell away because of the unbalanced arrival of the Warsaw Pact tanks, but now—as one more symbol of Dr Husak's "consolidation"—new elections are to be held on November 28 and 27.

No sensational results impend since there will, of course, only be one list of candidates ("There are no reasons for controversies and competition," as Dr Husak told the central committee on September 17).

But two factors are significant. First, the party leadership now feels confident enough to be able to contain the threat of massive abstentions and boycott; and secondly, it has finally decided to launch out on to a big public relations campaign to win support outside the party.

The party has long since been purged of all the activists of 1968. A great silence hangs over the key figures of the Prague spring whom the leadership prefers now to forget and ignore.

Attacks by name on Alexander Dubcek and his colleagues have largely stopped, although, occasionally, a voice breaks out, as with Josef Smrkovsky's far-ranging recent interview in the impeccably respectable Italian Communist weekly "Vie Nuove." (He was promptly attacked as a "renegade.")

The party congress in May ended the formal phase of consolidation among the ranks of those prepared to stay with the establishment. The elections are meant now to be the equivalent stage in the campaign to win public acquiescence.

Just as the 14th congress was in the life of the party, so also the elections will finally close the period of political crisis in the life of society and the State," Dr Husak told the central committee in the same keynote speech in September.

A main aim of the elections is to win back more support from workers and from young people. The leadership has openly said that the deputies chosen, i.e. the candidates put up for the country's national and local assemblies at the end of the month, will reflect, by a kind of de facto proportional representation, the number of young people, workers, peasants, and women in the society.

The idea here is to use this sociological balance to give a kind of ersatz legitimacy to the Parliament. And it is certainly better than nothing.

The device is also being presented by Dr Husak as a contrast to the reform movement of 1968 which is now projected as having been monopolised,

Final preparations are being made in Czechoslovakia for the first elections in seven years—elections which, according to Dr Gustav Husak, will finally close the period of political crisis in the life of society and the state. JONATHAN STEELE reports on the aims and methods of the communists' campaign.

How to win friends and look legitimate

HUSAK OUTSIDE THE PARTY CENTRE IN PRAGUE



or manipulated by Prague-based intellectuals. The 1968 experiment in socialist workers' councils in the factories is overlooked.

But it is young people whom Dr Husak is particularly after. For one thing, 1,800,000 of them will be eligible to vote who were not of age in 1964. Then, too, the young generation was most shattered by the invasion.

It is no coincidence that Dr Husak made his first major public speech after a four-month silence since the congress to a giant national youth rally in Stranice in Slovakia. It was a brilliant performance, much more witty and relaxed than anything this austere man has produced for months.

Its main thrust was simple. We want criticism from young people (that is, at least on small things). We admit there are still shortcomings. We don't want people to be indifferent. We will get rid of people who don't fulfil their socialist tasks. (here he mentioned a deputy Minister sacked for leading "a demoralised life.") In 1968 we know that some people became "confused," but if they now see the light we are ready to forgive and forget.

At this point Dr Husak was able to bring up the case of Emil Zatopek, the Olympic gold medalist who was a fervent opponent of the invasion but

who has since recanted. His case has been a tremendous coup for the regime, and is now being heavily used to undermine the party's message that, whatever people did in the past, "we shall test them at their present work, at today's tasks; and we shall do the same in the future."

The message is patronising, and tinged with a fair dose of hypocrisy after the punishment meted out to the 1968 reformers, but then paternalism is preferable to the bitter vindictiveness that would have followed if someone more extreme and clumsy than Dr Husak were in power.

The other message being plugged now is best summed up in the slogan "As we work today, so tomorrow we shall live." This simplistic thought goes to the heart of the leadership's current strategy. If you wait long enough, people will come round to seeing that there is no solution to the country's problems outside themselves.

The mass absenteeism of 1969 and 1970 will fade and people will realise that only by their own efforts will the economy improve and the goods start appearing in the shops. So the cry now is for "labour initiatives," and in honour of the election campaign a good deal of "voluntary overtime" is being done.

The pay-off has already

begun. According to official statistics, which are all there are to go on, industrial production has increased this year by 7.2 per cent and productivity by 7.2 per cent. Building is going ahead fast with more flats completed in the first six months of this year than the whole of last year.

This will be specially welcomed by those young people Dr Husak is so assiduously wooing, as will the doubling of the grant paid for the birth of a child and the lengthening of the maternity allowance from one year to two years, available to mothers who take time off from work.

With prices frozen and money wages rising real incomes in industry are claimed to have risen by 4 per cent in the first seven months of this year. While the party can boast about these figures, the media are more and more using the pre-election period to churn out additional figures showing how much better off people are now than before the war.

It is a subtle tactic designed to draw people's attention away from the recent past in favour of an irrelevant contrast with the period before the war. Irrelevant, because it sets up a comparison between Czechoslovakia now ("socialist") and Czechoslovakia then ("bourgeois"), and implies that but for the invasion Czechoslovakia would have had a counter-revolution.

Secondly most people inside the country agree that it has made great economic and social progress since 1948. That was not what the 1968 debate was about. It concerned reform within a socialist context.

The party hierarchy prefers to blur that fact. It is using the elections to try to mobilise people outside the party into a new national consensus. There are thousands of people who are in Dr Husak's phrase, "politically non-organised."

They must now be brought round and one way to do it, as Mr Karel Hoffman, the hard-line new trade union chairman said recently, is to "foster socialist patriotism." Put more crudely, it looks like the old materialism: "You've never had it so good."

As Mr Macmillan sensed it is a slogan that wins support, and no doubt with his earlier electoral slogan ("no controversies or competition") Dr Husak will get a resounding vote at the end of the month.

But he has yet to fire enthusiasm. Most people still remember their ruined hopes of something more than just materialism, a modernised socialist economy plus democratic reform as well.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Getting to know the Colonel

Sir,—From South Africa you report (November 8) that a special branch interrogator makes friends of his victims. This is news to me. When I met Colonel (then Captain) Swane-pool in his professional capacity the relationship was short and intense and no friendship flowered. I say short because, given our imperfect methods of measuring time, it lasted only a matter of days. It seemed to me at the time, and in retrospect still seems, to have lasted an age.

At no time when we were thrown together, privately, so to speak, did I doubt that he was well versed and well

trained in his work. Nevertheless I seem to have missed out on the aspects on which he dwelt in his interview. He spent no time at all on trying to persuade me of the error in my point of view. He made not even the faintest preliminary gesture in the direction of friendship. While I was in his hands I was given nothing to eat and as for his suggestion of taking victims out to dine, it would have interfered grossly with what he and his colleagues had in hand.

Out of the welter of our contact I select — at random — two things he said to me. Time was no object to him because, clothed with detention powers he could be patient; the longer one held out the more spectacular the break when it came. He also, almost in the course of

duty, told me that he had seen many people come to the brink of a nervous breakdown and quite a few went over the edge. My most enduring memory of him was his quick reaction to a crisis in our relationship. He grabbed for the revolver in his shoulder holster. He didn't need to use it. It was comforting to know he had it. — Yours faithfully, John Laredo.

36 Moor Road, Headingley, Leeds.

Crick's ever decreasing helix?

Sir,—We are concerned by the report of your science correspondent, (November 5) that Dr Francis Crick now doubts that DNA consists of precisely paired strands of amino acids wound in a helical structure. This firework will undoubtedly shatter the ideas of some of our medical students who, by their answers to examination questions, clearly agree with the "original theory." — Yours faithfully, Michael Cannon.

Peter B. Nunn, University of London, King's College, Department of Biochemistry.

Do circumstances alter cases?

Sir,—Many people would agree that the Ian Smith regime and the Northern Ireland situation are both rebellions against Her Majesty's Government. Few, however, see the necessity of solving these two similar problems in the same way. The reason is not hard to find.

Northern Ireland's problem is a separatist struggle which if successful would narrow the frontiers of the "United" Kingdom. This situation must be avoided, and so troops are sent in to restore "order," although in the process they spill white blood.

The characters on the Rhodesian stage, on the other hand, are a hapless and oppressed black majority trying to dislodge a regime composed of a greedy white minority, which has openly rebelled against the Crown. But, since the regime acts as an effective arm of British Imperialism, it must be allowed to live on; and for the fact that a white man

must not die so that a black man might live is not the right weapon to quell a rebellion.

Everyone knows that Mr Harold Wilson wasted no time in putting down a black rebellion by sending armed troops to keep the British flag flying in Anguilla. I have no doubt in my mind that should the rightful owners of the land in Rhodesia gain the upper hand tomorrow, Her Majesty's Government would descend on them with all the forces at her command, to bring about "peace."

The antics of Sir Alec Douglas-Home are gaining the headlines all right, but the least informed person knows that nothing worthwhile can come out of the present overtures. What makes it necessary to send troops to Northern Ireland and Anguilla, must also be true of Rhodesia. — Yours faithfully, Nans Mfodjo Koranteng, 30 Birchington Road, London NW8.

Are some rights more equal than others?

Sir,—I am amazed at the vast publicity that has been created to pave the way for a massive immigration of Russian Jews to Israel. All concerned claim to be doing so on purely humanitarian grounds. The Russians are called upon to respect human rights. What a pity no such call has been made to Israel who has been since its creation availing thousands of Palestinians from their homes and lands and handing them over to people of various nationalities, simply because of their Jewish religion and irrespective of the fact that they had never set foot in Palestine.

The people behind this campaign claim that the Jews in Russia are badly treated. Russia does not take kindly to any religion; there are Muslims and Christians who are living under the same religious intolerance

as the Jews, though the Jews are luckier than the others as could be noted by the prominent positions that many Russian Jews hold.

The last United Nations Mission and all previous missions sent to Israel, confirmed that Israel is actively evicting thousands of Palestinians from their homes and occupying them by the fresh arrivals from Russia. Realising the Zionist influence in this country may I remind those who claim a conscience that it is morally wrong to try achieving a personal ambition even though it could lead to further suffering for people who are already saturated with anguish and pain, but unlike the Jews they have no voice to be heard. — Yours faithfully, M. M. Bugalghis.

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NEWSOCIETY

Six & 65

The government has a new strategy for your pensions. But it's directly opposed to what happens in the Six. Now that it seems we are going into the Common Market, Richard Timmuss asks in today's Newsociety whether this means we'll have to have even more changes to keep our standard of living.

Also this week: Foad Jabbar on Israel's nuclear intentions; David White on the wire agencies that bring the news; Michael Wood on race films; Rudolf Klein on the parliamentary commissioner; Colin Bell on what marriage means.

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NEWSOCIETY

The weekly with more to it.

Israel Lake on the Ulster report row

Amnesty alarm

NORTHERN Ireland must be one of the more complex areas in the world, says Amnesty International. Among the bricks hurled at the organisation in the wake of the publication of its report on the treatment of detainees, is the charge that Amnesty is coming more political — it is losing its traditional status of a non-partisan organisation. The feeling in some quarters that Amnesty was meddling in the affairs of the state and plunging into the mire of hair-trigger public opinion arose after the visit of Amnesty's representative to the island of Ulster, Mr. John Marreco, in May. He was expelled and the organisation burst into print. The suspicion has been that Amnesty was behind the publication of a scheme by the Irish secret service to release prisoners of conscience. The report, however, was a direct action to secure the release of selected prisoners of conscience. It was not a political document. On the direct action programme, Amnesty International has always been clear. It is not an obvious target for abuse of those whom it is trying to get to take remedial action. The selected prisoners are the subject of the special pleas have all been reiterated for many years. The real pyrotechnics have been the report on the treatment of the internees in Northern Ireland. Three aspects of Amnesty's tactics have raised eyebrows, and sent people racing to the microphones.

The first is that this report has come out more quickly than usual, thus increasing the suspicion that Amnesty is meddling in the affairs of the state. The second is that it is published a week before the scheduled publication of the report of the Commission of Inquiry, which has brought charges of pro-

secution and ill-judgment down on Amnesty's collection of evidence. The third is that the report, while making clear in the beginning that the stories are only allegations, and are not substantiated, drifts into a narrative style so that allegations tend to become condensed into facts. The added ingredient to this disagreeable situation is that the treasurer of Amnesty International, Mr. Anthony Marreco, resigned over a dispute about Northern Ireland. Mr. Marreco is an Englishman who lives in Co. Donegal, and immediately to the west of Ulster. He resigned on September 24.

But Mr. Marreco was due to end his term as treasurer the very next day, anyway, and he was not standing for re-election. Furthermore, that next day he helped to draft the organisation's resolution on internment, which expressed concern at the policy and pressed for an international observer on the Commission Tribunal.

The Amnesty report was drafted by an outside lawyer with specialised knowledge. He is an American citizen. He was recommended by a highly placed officer of the Council of Europe which safeguards the European Convention on Human Rights. Mr. Ennals explains that it was ready sooner than is usual because of the proximity of Amnesty International to Northern Ireland, and that it was very much easier to collect affidavits, legal and medical evidence than in, say, Brazil or Greece.

He draws the pertinent distinction that the report was made by Amnesty International, and not the British section of Amnesty which is debilitated by the constitution of Amnesty from participating in an investigation in its own country. Mr. Ennals operates under the instructions of an executive guidance committee, composed of Mr. Thomas Hagerberg, a Swedish journalist, and Mr. Lech Belck, a Swiss businessman.

Mr. Ennals admits that the report lapses into a flow which tempts the reader, through condensing the story, to forget that he is dealing with mere allegations. Amnesty International has published unsubstantiated accusations: "This always happens," says Mr. Ennals. "It happened in Aden, in Israel and in Greece, where we cannot substantiate evidence."

But the nub of the Amnesty defence against its critics on timing is that its report deals with cases which will not be covered by the Commission report. "We are afraid that once the Commission report is out the subject will become regarded as dead and buried."

THE latest round of talks between Britain and the Smith regime, culminating in Sir Alec Douglas-Home's visit to Salisbury next week, coincides with the emergence of a new and highly significant Zimbabwe liberation movement. And about time too, one might add. Ever since UDI, the Rhodesian Africans have been virtually voiceless — oppressed, largely inactive, and quite obviously waiting on events.

Their acknowledged leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Ndabaningi Sithole, lie in detention or in exile. Their political parties, ZAPU and ZANU, are banned and operate only in exile. In Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, and other refugee camps, a call that never comes, and in the meantime behaves like any group of political exiles, quarrelling, bickering, and living it up.

The origins of the split in the nationalist movement are abroad by time and mystery. Was Joshua Nkomo of ZAPU a popular politician, but incompetent and fumbling behind the scenes? Was the ZANU split from ZAPU really the brainchild of the late Tom Mboya, inspired by the CIA? It matters not. Nor are the subsequent developments, with ZANU and ZAPU taking up opposing sides in the Sino-Soviet split, any longer of relevance. Suffice it to say that the two movements, in the years since UDI, have been characterised by inaction and disunity, to the growing despair of those who finance their support them, and shelter them.

It is no secret that in the past two years the Government of Zambia and Tanzania, and the liberation committee of the Organisation of African Unity, have spared no efforts to force the two parties to unite. Earlier this year I reported how Joshua Nkomo himself, from his detention camp, had urged his lieutenants to exile to sink their differences. But all to no avail. The nationalist politicians — or perhaps their backers — have preferred to maintain their distance from each other. The quarrel continues.

Rhodesia: united to fight

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME intends to see African leaders when he arrives in Rhodesia on Sunday. But will he see those that count? RICHARD GOTT in Lusaka talks to some of the leaders of the latest guerrilla organisation.



RHODESIAN SECURITY FORCES IN THE ZAMBESI VALLEY

On October 1 this year the formation of a new movement was announced — the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe — the authentic voice of the Zimbabwe guerrillas.

The chairman of the seven-man Revolutionary Command Council of Frolizi is Shelton Siwela, a 29-year-old graduate of an American university. He was sent abroad to study by ZAPU and returned to participate actively in the struggle early in 1969. He was a political commissar with the ZAPU guerrillas and has seen action south of the Zambezi.

Secretary of the Revolutionary Council is an even younger guerrilla fighter, Godfrey Svanu, the son of a prominent moderate Rhodesian politician, Jasper Svanu, who was Minister in Welensky's Government. Godfrey Svanu was thrown out of the University of Rhodesia after organising protest demonstrations against UDI, and he left the country in December, 1965, to join the ZANU guerrilla movement.

Also in Frolizi, but very much in a supporting role, are ZAPU's principal figures: the acting president, James Chikerema, and the secretary-general, George Nyandoro. From ZANU comes Nathan Shamuyarira. Indeed, the only significant exile figure lacking from the Frolizi line-up is ZANU's president, the former Tanzania attorney-general, Herbert Chitepo. He, together with one or two disgruntled politicians from ZAPU, has resolutely opposed the moves towards unity.

Doubtless they will persevere in trying to maintain the separate identities of their parties, but for the moment all eyes are on Frolizi.

Recently I spent a few hours with four of the principal members of Frolizi's Revolutionary Council to discover what the new guerrilla leadership is like. Shelton Siwela is a tall, shy, but articulate young man with obvious ZANU and ZAPU influences, and a highly up-to-date grip on Socialist ideology. He is contemptuous of the earlier leaders of the independence movement.

ZAPU and ZANU were not suited to guerrilla struggle, he explains. They were used to platform politics, and bartering crowds. They expected independence to be given to them on a silver platter. Basically nationalist political parties struggling in a constitutional struggle, they were not suited at all for the kind of political situation we are facing today.

In 1966, after UDI, both parties began to organise military wings. But, says Siwela, "these were not guerrilla movements. The leadership remained in the city. Even the generals of the guerrilla war were in the city. And, as Fidel says, it is criminal to stay in the city when you're engaged in a guerrilla war."

The parties' leaders, Siwela claims, were ignorant of how to conduct a guerrilla war. "The political leadership was completely divorced from the war. Some had never even read a book on guerrilla warfare. In fact Chitepo had never set foot in a guerrilla camp until this year."

Siwela's disgust with "the petty-bourgeois bureaucrats" of ZAPU and ZANU is voiced scathingly. "They were used to the easy life. They would get into their office at 8 o'clock, have the papers brought in to them, and then go home at five, satisfied that they'd done a good day's work for the revolution."

"They got money from the OAU; they had good houses — at least by guerrilla standards; they went on parties; they went on planes to Addis Ababa, and on fundraising tours. They enjoyed all the perquisites of life in

exile. There was a complete lack of a war mentality among the old guard politicians. They were very shallow ideologically. They never developed from the period of nationalism. They were not revolutionaries. They just mouthed slogans."

While the political and military leadership remained in Lusaka, building houses and seeing their girl friends, the guerrillas themselves, many of whom had been trained in Communist countries, had acquired an ideology. "They began to analyse the situation and to understand what kind of revolution it really was," says Siwela. "In the bush, the guerrillas defined their imperialist, nationalist, democratic revolution — leading eventually to socialism. Most of our guerrillas have socialism."

Siwela himself had not been inactive in this process of political education. "I was a political commissar with the guerrillas. Most of the things we taught were on our own initiative. In the town the leadership took no interest in our activities. We taught anything we liked —

even Trotskyism. We tried to mould the cadres to our way of thinking, and we made damn sure that the guerrillas were conscious that they were an advance guard of the masses."

So on October 1, 1971, "after 18 months of quarrelling," Frolizi was set up. Siwela sees it partly as a victory of new ideas over old, but also as a victory for youth. "Revolution has something to do with age, too," he says.

There are students, educated people, walking the streets of Salisbury today with no jobs to go to. The young element is fed up. These people have no emotional attachment to the old leadership. Those today who are 20 were only 12 or 13 then, with no interest in politics.

"Most of the old names are meaningless — even if there are men who are still respected and popular. Indeed, if the old leadership can embrace the new situation, they will gain more respect. There are names, famous among the masses, who are with us in the Front — like Chikerema and Nyandoro."

These two, though only in their mid-forties, have become the elder statesmen of Frolizi, and yet when I talked to them I could sense that they had become rejuvenated by this revival of the liberation movement and by the feeling that the dark night of political infighting was over. Chikerema, in particular, who had always been accused by his political enemies of wanting the leadership of a united Zimbabwe movement for himself, seemed relieved that unity had been achieved.

It's the people of Zimbabwe that matter," he says, "not I or Nkomo or Sithole." And both he and Nyandoro have a paternalistic attitude for the young man, 15 years their junior, whom they affectionately call "the chairman."

The difficulties ahead are enormous. Although Chikerema was responsible for bringing ZAPU into the Front, Siwela points out that "there are still elements who remain loyal to ZAPU and ZANU" — elements that he dismisses as tribalists, factionalists, adventurists, sectarians, and opportunists. The Frolizi leadership is anxious that the old parties should not sustain separate identities within the Front.

Godfrey Svanu, secretary of the Revolutionary Council, youthful, bearded, and taciturn, explains further. "In setting up Frolizi, we had two things in mind. We wanted to depart from the old structural arrangements and to rally the nation under

one banner. As long as ZAPU and ZANU exist, the nation would be quite seriously divided."

The policy-making body of Frolizi is a Central Committee of 30 members, "the majority of whom," Siwela says, "are guerrilla fighters." When I pressed him for some likely indication of tactics and strategy, he was reticent, claiming that this would be for the Central Committee to decide.

He did say, however, that he thought urban guerrilla warfare should be regarded as an extension of, or complementary to, guerrilla warfare waged in the countryside. In our country we have to decide the question of the type of armed struggle which is appropriate: among which are terrorism, banditry, and putchism. But the decision is up to the Central Committee."

There is some evidence to suggest that Tanzania and Zambia have already tacitly given their approval to the formation of the new movement. Siwela, in any case, is catholic in his approach to seeking assistance: "We look for support from anywhere, from anti-imperialist democrats in Britain, the United States, and France — from anywhere, if they're prepared to help."

Siwela agrees that a British regime might prove to be the catalyst that would arouse the consciousness of the Zimbabwe Africans and spark off a new struggle.

We've never had any illusions about a settlement, but many of our people have. A settlement would be a sell-out, and the masses would then shed their illusions that Britain might guarantee the rights of our people. They would then know what the road to national salvation is."

At this stage, it is difficult to assess the prospects of Frolizi. The new liberation front has succeeded in gathering together the most important elements in the old nationalist parties, and it has a firm base among the guerrilla fighters who must bear the brunt of any real attempt to liberate Zimbabwe. The new leadership has youth, intelligence, and determination.

Smith, on the other hand, has a united white population, a docile black population, an efficient security service, and the military assistance of South Africa. In most parts of the country, the terrain favours the counter-guerrilla.

Nevertheless, as Siwela points out, the tactics open to the guerrilla are very varied. Perhaps his most effective weapon, in the Zimbabwe context, is his ability to inculcate fear and uncertainty. The whites, cooped up for the most part in the towns, may find this the most unsettling factor of all.

Capital cause for concern

BY JUDY HILLMAN

EVERY quietly, and one hopes not ominously, Mr. Peter Walker has handed over the responsibility for all London planning to Mr. John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries. The rest of the country remains with Mr. Graham Page, Minister for Local Government and Development.

It was quite a coup that evening — and that meant heads as well for the first time in a long while. Mr. Walker was placed under one Minister in the newly formed Department of the Environment. However, because Mr. Page is undeniably overworked with a massive Bill for local government reorganisation, to be steered through the stormy seas of Parliament

with a mutinous crew of town and county hall officials aboard, the capital of the country is to be divorced from the nation it serves.

Perhaps this seemed sensible to someone somewhere who thought that, as local government reform had already come to London, its planning could safely be passed to another Minister. But Mr. Peyton's other tasks scarcely accord with this new additional role. Till now he has had to deal with Government departments towards the nationalised transport industries, railways, inland waterways, the Channel Tunnel, road passenger transport, road haulage, safety of roads and vehicles, licensing, research

and the international aspects of inland transport. Exactly where London, with its complex problems, fits into this fairly technical management network is difficult to see. And how decisions on the Greater London Development Plan can possibly be made in isolation from the South East, in particular, is even more obscure. London housing policy, for example, must partly depend on population loss to the regions. Similarly the construction of office blocks en masse or other new job opportunities must relate to pressures on areas such as South Hampshire and Reading.

Mr. Peyton's other new responsibility for traffic policy, including parking control and other means of regulating or restricting traffic movement in urban areas, is more technical and falls more in line with the rest of his remit. But the handing of London is quite another matter — and that, at any rate, it might have been better for Mr. Page to pass on refuse disposal or sewerage rather than decide that the problems of this difficult city are so different from planning at large that they can be handled in isolation. Mr. Walker may believe that all his Ministers should be equally able to handle all topics, that flexibility should remain supreme. But does he really believe that this is feasible?

THE London Engineering Employers' Association has warned its members not to advertise job vacancies in "Data News," the journal of the draughtsmen's union (now part of Hugh Scanlon's empire). A confidential circular which the paper has found and published, reminds the employers that the advertising revenue could be turned against them in the form of strike benefit. There is, too, according to the employers' spokesmen, the little matter of wage rates. At a time when there is no national pay agreement, the journal will accept job ads only if the union approves the rates offered.

THE London film-makers can hardly be accused of having ignored fascism, either in its comic or its tragic aspects. But none of them has taken on Benito Mussolini himself. Now, Sergio Leone, the king of the spaghetti Westerns, has announced that he will direct Rod Steiger in a film to be called "Mussolini's Last Six Hours."

No sooner said than a lesser-known director, Sergio Pastore, denounced him to the Italian Society of Authors, claiming that he had already registered a title for a future film to be called "Mussolini's Last Six Hours." Claretta Petacci was Il Duce's mistress and was killed alongside him. You pays your money and picks your time scale.



WARNER: new play

tic director at Hampstead, says "The Great Exhibition" is a big development from "Slag" and very funny. The hero is a left-wing Labour MP who drops out. He now all of 24 says simply that it's a political comedy. He quibbles at "drop out." The point, he says, is that you can't.

THE BRA is dead, but its uplift lingers on in a punster's paradise created by its author, Wallace Reynolds. His book "Bust-Up," published today by Macdonald, reveals its inventor as one Otto Titzling, whose name, unaccountably, never passed into the language.

Titzling had a bust-up with his father, who was also an engineer of sorts. He built bridges. The trouble was that father's boardings proclaimed "Put your trust in a Titzling" were readily translated as, "Put your trust in a titling."

Titzling junior, Hamburg born, first designed a chest balter in 1910 to raise the

sagging fortunes of a robust Icelandic opera singer called Swandilid, with whom he roomed in New York. He died in 1942, after a thriving career in Hollywood, never suspecting that his emancipating invention would be cast off in the name of women's lib.

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Offer a student an olive, and he may not take the branch

In tomorrow's issue of the THES, Dr Tessa Blackstone reports on a survey of academics' attitudes to student unrest. She suggests that while a majority of university teachers are sympathetic to their students' aims, and many believe more time should be given to social contact with them, only a minority believe that more time devoted to teaching students should replace academics' own research time.

- Also in this issue:
- Polytechnic Profile No. 2.
 - All quiet at Berkeley.
 - Technology at the Open University: an intriguing new foundation course.
 - What's the use of lectures? Donald Bligh of the Institute of Education Teaching Methods at London University poses the question.
 - John Vaizey on J. K. Galbraith.
 - Czechoslovakia: the purge of the intellectuals.
 - Planning and management in universities, by Geoffrey Lockwood of Sussex University.
 - Week by week, The Times Higher Education Supplement reports the whole world of higher education: news, developments, controversies, politics, the seminal books. Academic vacancies are regularly advertised; academic appointments regularly reported.

Shouldn't you become a reader?

THE TIMES
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MISCELLANY

Fest case

DAVID YALLOP, author of a forthcoming book on the Craig/Bentley murder case, has sold a 90-minute documentary play based on his researches to the BBC. Now he is sitting back wondering what the BBC hierarchy will make of it.

Yallop, who had written only television drama and comedy before picking up the murder trail, has expended much energy of late doing battle with editors and lawyers. Not least among his problems is that his book casts Winston Churchill, the then Prime Minister, and David Maxwell Fyfe, Home Secretary, as collaborators in wrongly refusing Bentley a reprieve. While Lord Goddard, certain that it would be granted, passed the death sentence with a flourish to make an example of him.

The play, "To Encourage the Others," has the same title as the book. It will be the first of a series of level serious criticism at Churchill since Rolf Hochhuth's play "Soldiers" stirred controversy throughout Europe in 1967. The BBC, as yet only toying with its hot potato, says that recording of the play in February is definitely going ahead. Meanwhile the script is being worked on in close consultation with the legal department.

Bed ridden

WHAT GIVES with young novelists these days? Executive and literary judges of the New English Library, who handed over a jointly won £2,500 Young Writers Award in London yesterday, reported that a surprising number of the 100 entries began "I am writing this in bed."

The prize money stayed in London, won by Cynthia

Harrod-Eagles, a 23-year-old London University student, whose "The Waiting Game" is about a young girl's obsessive relationship with two men, and by Philip Pullman, a 25-year-old librarian, who wrote about dreams and telepathy in "The Haunted Storm."

Among the unsuccessful manuscripts, politics bulked less large than sex, which was not necessarily the driving force behind the bedridden authors: one manuscript arrived in a miniature glass house, and another had a piece of cheese pasted to the cover. "Good cheese, rotten novel," was the judgment.

THE COMMUNISTS are troubled by the "breakdown of ideas and codes of behaviour." Brighton branch is asking this weekend's party conference to set up a special committee of parents, teachers and youth to advise on a policy for bringing up the young. And Surrey turns its beam on "moral problems, drugs and violence. But isn't this the Communist Society? Communist plot? Actually no, it's a capitalist one."

Royal flush

EARLIER this year, while he was still resident playwright in Sloane Square, David Hare said that he had written his latest play, "The Great Exhibition," with the Royal Court's proscenium in mind. Sloane Square evidently was unmoved.

Six months on, "The Great Exhibition," like the award-winning "Slag" before it, will open instead at the Hampstead Theatre Club. David Warner, last seen on the London stage in "Tiny Alice" at the Aldwych, has been signed to play the lead when the play opens next February.

Vivian Matalon, joint artis-

Swan song

THE BRA is dead, but its uplift lingers on in a punster's paradise created by its author, Wallace Reynolds. His book "Bust-Up," published today by Macdonald, reveals its inventor as one Otto Titzling, whose name, unaccountably, never passed into the language.

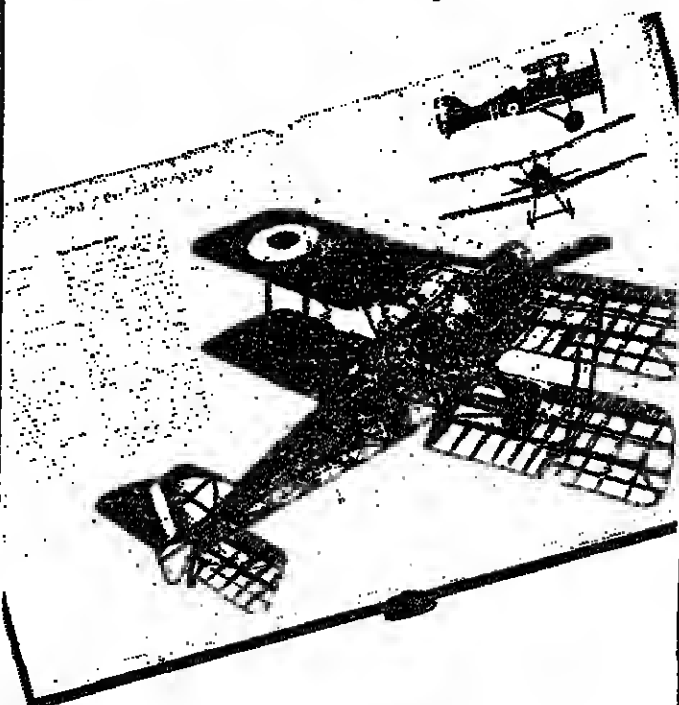
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BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Two pages of reviews to mark the opening in Leeds of the 1971 Children's Book Show

Great leap north

THIS is (still) the Year of the Bookhang: and even before that much-discussed event had taken place the children's book group of the Publishers' Association had decided that it would be appropriate to spread the good things around and hold the 1971 Children's Book Show in a regional centre instead of London. A timely invitation came from Leeds, and today the fourteenth annual show will be opened by Monica Dickens in the Leeds Church Institute, Albion Place. The show will be open to the public from tomorrow until November 18 (except Sunday).

More than 2,500 books, ranging from small children's picture books to the "teenage novel" and also including information books, will be displayed by more than 50 publishers. There will be a continuous programme of appearances by authors and illustrators. Films and filmstrips will be shown, and there are competitions for children, while evening talks for parents on children's reading will be held tomorrow and on Wednesday, November 17. An information bureau will also be open.

Admission to the Children's Book Show is free. Opening hours are 10 am to 6 pm (tomorrow and Wednesday 10 am to 9 pm).

The mixture as before

NORBERT LYNTON looks at picture books

CHILDREN don't change, it seems, nor we adults who create or merely buy books for them. What does change, gradually or from time to time, is style—the visual and verbal manner in which the matter comes across and the producer's packaging. Here we appear to be in the doldrums just now, and I'm not sure whether we should be glad or sorry. Part of the fare is reliably good, and part just as reliably mediocre and bad. The only way of telling the 1971 vintage from the 1970 is the price.

If the some publishers keep bringing out the same books by the same writers and illustrators (I am exaggerating only a little), then it follows that they find the formulae worthwhile, commercially and perhaps even humanly. This forces the reviewer back on to his subjective heels and leaves him wondering just how solitary he is in his opinions.

Take what I consider the worst book in the bunch before me. Like last year it is an Oxford University Press book, written and illustrated by Charles Keeping. Last year it was "Through the Window". This year, at ten pence more than last year's £1, it is *The Garden Shed* and it presents the world a little boy glimpses through the broken panes of his favourite retreat. Nothing happens inside the shed; outside, the derelict railway yard inexplicably goes up in flames. Words cease while the flames hog a few spreads. Among the things burnt is—and it has loomed large—a female figure, a statue. No part of it survives.

Perhaps I overreact but, in truth, I detest this book. There is no harm in my being made to question my pyromaniacal and matricidal tendencies but I cannot bear to think of any child being led into the feverish maze of this story. It is not the ominousness that matters but the unresolved ominousness. The boy is left with a flat, empty desert, and an unwarranted conviction "that something new and great would be built there". The illustrations are gloomy and kitschy at once, and I don't at all like the look on the boy's face.

The old stories don't go wrong here, and that is why they survive. Terrible things happen, on a plane of unreality (the emotions are real, including fear and perplexity, but not the situations), and at the end there is peace and light. Reusing old stories brings its own problems. Frontal attack seems best. The Sorcerer's Apprentice (Methuen, £1.20) is a rousing de-Disneyfied in Barbara Hazen's unceremonious words and Tomi Ungerer's ghoulish drawings. The endpapers alone would tempt me to buy it. *Tamara and the Sea Witch* (Hamish Hamilton, £1.25) only just escapes tweeness. Krystyna Turak's text is timid and flat, but the old Russian story is strong enough to lift it into fairyland. Kelvin Crossley-Holland and Margaret Gordon specialise in turning unfamiliar English tales and legends into children's books. The Pedlar of Swafham (Macmillan, £1.30) is the first I have seen of their series and it is excellent. The pictures medievalise hazily, and the text is sharp.

A good variant of the folk tale appears to be the folk song. *The Erie Canal* (World's Work, £1.20) is a houncy and spily repetitive American song about barges going between Albany and Lake Erie. Peter Spier's illustrations are often panoramic and full of detail but he keeps them light and the result is a marvellous book. The publishers have had the wit to add not only the music at the back, complete with piano accompaniment, but also historical notes on the canal and on matters such as how towed boats can pass each other without tangling lines. Warm thanks for this recognition that parents sometimes want to ask questions and often have to answer them. No thanks from me for another song-based book, though it did win the "picture-book of the year" prize from the Children's Book Council of Australia. *Walking Matilda* (Collins, £1.25) is illustrated by the Australian painter Desmond Digby with pictures far from light. He uses every painterly trick and the result is turgid and quite lacking in "the small detail in which children delight" promised by the blurb.



"And every inch of the way we know from Albany to Buffalo": illustration by Peter Spier from 'The Erie Canal'.

The line between artiness and effective invention is not easily drawn in theory; in practice it is self-evident. Leo Lionni's illustrations to his own story *Alexander and the Wind-up Mouse* (Abelard-Schuman, £1.25) are ultra-sophisticated collages that may appeal more to the adult than to the child. But they are firm and constructive, not at all fey, and I wouldn't be surprised if they didn't tempt some children to try the technique themselves. Anthony Colbert's line drawings from his own *Amadeus* has a Surprise (Macmillan, £1.25) are equally sophisticated but not emulable. They have a touch of the old and the art nouveau, but don't let that deter you. His story is simple, of father and child and a trip on the river, and they go splendidly together.

That 'other' fiction

by NAOMI LEWIS

A SENSE OF STORY, by John Rowe Townsend (Longmans, £1.75).

THE phenomenon—and it is a phenomenon—of post-war children's literature is Mr Townsend's theme. As the adult novel declines and shifts into sidestream (his preface suggests) "more and more talents turn to that 'other' fiction, with its very different springs. But the main content of the book is his exploring of this 'golden age' through 19 living writers for the young; to each a literary essay, a short biography, and notes by the separate author on motives and methods of work."

The selection is partly pragmatic (all are known not only here but in America and Australia), partly personal ("those about whom I feel I have something to say"). Within these terms one can hardly complain of the choice—as interesting as it happens to be its minority originals as in its obvious big names.

As critical arbiter Mr Townsend is bold but not without idiosyncrasy: reassuring, you might say, though his occasional ascriptions are less than his doubts may be enjoyed by connoisseurs. If he states that "The Owl Service" is "against formidable competition, the most remarkable single novel to appear in a children's list in the 1960s," that is the masterpiece of the past quarter century is "Tom's Midnight Garden," that "the richest, strangest talent since the war," and the one from whom he has greatest hopes, is Leon Garfield, well, these are not really eccentric judgments. They may even be a pack-stick of sorts to his comments on such various writers as André Norton, Patricia Wrightson, Joan Aiken, and John Christopher.

The authors' own comments add unfailingly. "I do not have my characters on actual people," M. Norton reports. "I generally plot from the beginning and end inwards." The end I usually know before anything," Mr. Helen Cresswell, "the spirit of place" comes first. "Paula Fox reflects that 'any story is a metaphor. It is not life.' 'I used to think,' says Philippa Pearce, 'that authors of children's books usually wrote out of childhood experience: that I myself certainly did. Now, I'm not sure, almost, I'm sure not. That is, I write out of present experience, but present experience includes—sometimes painfully—the past.' Not one considers that he or she writes deliberately (downwards, so to speak) for the young. All are conscious, though, of an area which child and adult can share."

An in-book, only for specialists? Far from it. For anyone involved in this literature, it is as rich in ideas as in facts. For newcomers to the genre, many of the books described could be a revelation.

Simple but not shallow

JILL PATON WALSH on books for the younger reader

CHOOSING books for the young reader, we could all say what we hope to find. Something simple, but not shallow; something interesting but not difficult; something that stretches the imagination and understanding without frustration and bafflement. Such books are hard to find because they are difficult to write; but some few achieve it all. The Child in the Bamboo Grove, for example (Faber, £1.40), a tale from the Japanese, has a large format and gorgeous, brilliantly coloured illustrations by Errol Le Cain like a picture book. But the text, retold with delicacy and a gentle sense of humour by Rosemary Harris, is as good as any plain unillustrated book, and a great deal better than most.

By comparison with this glamorous book, the familiar Antelope series looks rather penny-pin; but it contains titles which will satisfy all the demands listed above. As always, the best result comes from making a virtue out of necessity: Rosemary Sutcliffe's *The True of the Games* (Hamish Hamilton, 50p) brilliantly does that. Her subject is the friendship between two boy athletes, one Athenian, one Spartan, meeting in a brief truce for Olympia during the Peloponnesian war. The book is perfectly executed as it is, this story is not a "miniature"—the moment it portrays is perfectly chosen to illuminate larger fields. How well, for example, is the agony of that famous war conveyed in the wish of the two that they may never meet again.

Elizabeth Costerworth, too, can manage to write finely in a small compass. In *The Princess and the Lion* (Hamish Hamilton, 50p) she tells the tale of a brave Abyssinian girl, crossing wild country alone to warn her brother; even better is the Indian boy helping with a flock of sheep, who in Cave of Ghosts (Hamish Hamilton, 50p) braves a place haunted with the memory of his Navajo ancestors, holed up and starved to death there. To save the flock he overcomes his fear, and brings them to shelter, and the book is full of bones. And it seems that the ghosts, too, love sheep and lambs.

Not all Antelopes are so good; it is hard to imagine why anyone should resurrect *The Magicians Heart* by E. Nesbit (Hamish Hamilton, 50p)—a deplorable would-be Jocose fairy tale that surely must be the least good thing she ever wrote; and not all good books are Antelopes—Monica Dickens's *The Great Escape* is from Kaye and Ward's Early Bird series (55p). This is a well made tale of the French Revolution, the excitement only a little blurred by a desire to be fair to all sides at a very simple level that a sometimes simple little like a teacher. From Methuen's *Read Aloud Books* comes *The Wild Boy in the Bush*, by Ruth Dallas (75p) a vivid and convincing tale about a family of children in the wilds of New Zealand. Finally for the with-it, switched on, freaked-out child, and for such a child only, there is the zany, surrealist humour of Roger Bear (50p) and his polo-necked brother, by Michael Doherty, from Doherty. The child you are choosing for will either like this enormously, or not at all.

Slowly, after and graver is another attractive first children's book, P. D. Pemberton's *Richard's Mc-Class Cows* (Faber, 55p), about an imaginary herd Richard keeps in a field with names all beginning with M: Magnolia and Magnesia, Mine-means and Mulligatany, Measles and Mumps, Moccasin and Mohawk, Major and Minor. And another sort of magic in Marjorie Ann Wat's *Malroy's Magic* (Faber, £1), the sort that can describe outlandish doings and characters with unselfconscious realism. This is straight in the classic dead-end tradition of fantasy, English style. So is Carolus Rusb's *Eight Tales of Mr Pengachosa* (Macmillan, £1.20), with fine fluid pictures by Anna Meike, which is stories told by a master about his grandfather in the framework of a thoroughly recognisable present. But Michael Bond's *Thursday in Paris* (Harper, £1.20), recognisable present notwithstanding, isn't really

Middle reaches

by ISABEL QUIGLY

OF asex education, I once saw it said that it didn't matter if a child thought babies arrived by parachute (a cheerful thought) so long as he had the right feelings about it, got his ideas in the right sort of way. Of children's books, another thorny subject, you can say the same thing, more or less: it doesn't matter in the least that they're about sex or even what methods they use.

Take L. M. Boston's *Nothing said* (Faber, £1). In some people's hands a children's book about a river and its spirit (and would it would mean disaster. In these particular hands it becomes magical, a short masterpiece of compression, precision, and beauty. The spirit of places has always been Mrs Boston's strong point. Here the spirit is watery, a river that dominates the valley where Libby, a town child, comes to stay. At first smiling and shallow, it floods, swells, falls in torrents; a great tree is torn up by the roots. Libby seeing the crash and—possibly—its dried left treeless. The story's magic wholly cuts out whimsy and the strong personalities lure you into their atmosphere. "What opinion she had of you, if you ever knew it, was important," Mrs Boston says of Libby's hostess. "The air was soft and spicy. She longed to drink it." She says of Libby's arrival. By oblique touches like these the aqueous effects are achieved: shimmer, dreamlike, yet exact. The illustrations by the author's son Peter Boston catch the book's spirit exactly, especially the stippled, feathery ones of trees, plants, moonlight, and water.

Milder but still persuasive fantasy in *The Adventures of Odd and Elsewhere* (Deutsch, £1.10). James Rose-Evans's first book for children, which has the sort of agelessness that promises well for fantasy. Odd and Elsewhere, toy bear and toy clown respectively, get about a London seen with detailed exactness. Hampshire, Regent's Park underground, warty book, nicely balancing gravity and zee, part knock-about high spirits, part neat, adult observation.

fantasy at all, its characters being just people dressed up as mice. Mr Bond (of Paddington fame) is a sophisticated writer who gets a good idea and repeats it; but he's good at individual, rather adult jokes. "Begorrah," says Shamus O'Wong, with his odd singsong mixture of accents, "but O'm glad to make your acquaintance."

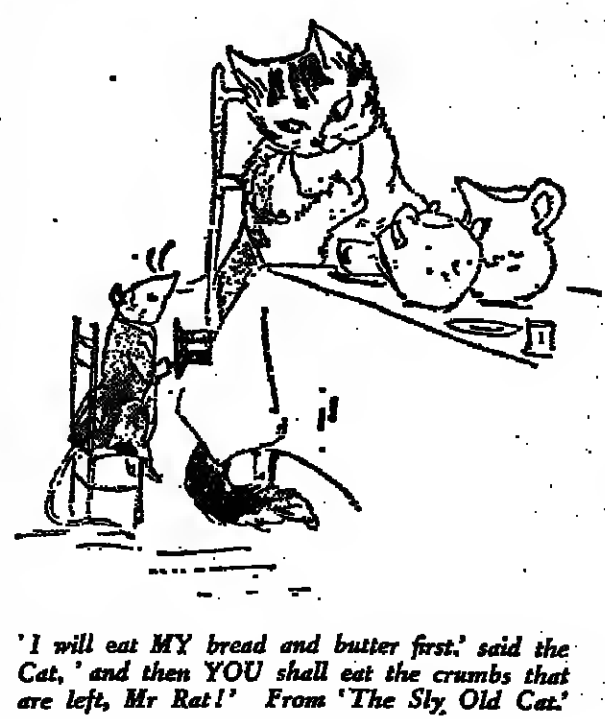
Now for the realists: Johan's Year by Inger and Lasse Sandberg, well translated from the Swedish by Patricia Crampton (Methuen, £1.25), small adventures of a seven-year-old in and out of school. Jennifer Wayne's *Sprout's window-cleaner* (Heinemann, £1.10), sharper and wittier about the same age, same sort of adventures; and, quite unlike either, Frederick Crickel's *The Black Hand Gang* (Oxford, 75p), a sober tale with sad evocative pictures by Doreen Roberts, about village life in the First World War.

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A 'new' Beatrix Potter book

SIXTY-FIVE years after it was written comes an addition to the Beatrix Potter canon. *The Sly Old Cat* (Warne, 60p) belongs to what Graham Greene called the period of Miss Potter's great comedies; a brief foreword by Leslie Linder explains why it lay so long unpublished. At first sight this story of the tea party at which an unfortunate rat finds himself not only guest but prospective dessert for his hostess strikes one as a little below standard. But such a reaction is probably inevitable, and mistaken. Rereadings and relookings over a period of several weeks correct any wrong impression. With the firm ring of its words, the precise composition and characterisation of its dialogue, its concise humour, and its delicate and satisfying conclusion, the book settles steadily into the mind until it is as much at home as if it had been there since one was 5. *The Sly Old Cat* is a small posthumous triumph for Miss Potter.



"I will eat MY bread and butter first," said the Cat, "and then YOU shall eat the crumbs that are left, Mr Rat!" From 'The Sly Old Cat'.



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Listen with Mother Books

A series of illustrated story-books (each 20p or 25p) for young children. Each book contains several stories and rhymes from the programme. Latest titles are *Little Pig* and *The Big Potato* by Margaret Gore and Jimmy, *Woppy and Squeaker* by Kathleen White.

Hector and Parsley Books

For the under-eights there are two big, colourful annuals—*The Third Hector's House Annual* and *The Parsley Annual 1972*—featuring favourite characters from the T.V. screen (65p each). Parsley fans will also love the four story books: *Parsley's Problem Present*, *Parsley's Last Stand* (30p each), *Parsley's Good Deed* and *Parsley's Tail* (47p each)—all written by Michael Bond.

For Older Children

On 18 November a new book is coming to accompany a T.V. serial—*Gold on Crow Mountain* (95p). This is a fast-moving story of mystery and intrigue, set in Sweden. For those who prefer real-life adventure, there's *Blue Peter Royal Safari* (30p) a colourful account, with many photographs, of Princess Anne's visit to East Africa with *Blue Peter*. More pictures, adventures and stories from *Blue Peter* are in *Blue Peter: Eighth Book* (55p).

For a complete list of BBC books for children write to BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA.

BBC PUBLICATIONS



Two Bodley Head authors will be appearing at the Children's Book Show in Leeds on Wednesday, November 17th

Pat Hutchins

author/artist of *Rosie's Walk*, *The Surprise Party*, *Changes*, *Changes* and other colourful picture books. will be drawing for children from 10.30-11.15 a.m.

Norman Hunter

creator of Professor Branestawm, whose new collection of spoof fairy tales, *The Home-Made Dragon and Other Incredible Stories* (90p) has just been published, will be performing conjuring tricks from 2.00-2.45 p.m.

Come to the CHILDREN'S BOOK SHOW, Church Institute, Albion Place, Leeds—November 12th-18th

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JANE GARDAM A deeply emotional and yet very funny book, showing a world seen not only through the eyes of a would-be writer but also through the perceptions of a girl growing up. £1.40

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WILLIAM MAYNE William Mayne's most powerful and disturbing novel to date, a book as much for adults as for adolescents. £1.25

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BRIAN GLANVILLE Brian Glanville is widely known as a sports journalist and novelist and in his first book for children he tells the story of Ronnie and his progress from schoolboy novice to League star. £1.00

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Bolton's call almost answered

By PETER RODGERS

The Government has now set up the small firms division at the Department of Trade, as promised last week by Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, after publication of the Bolton Report on Small Firms. Three civil servants have been appointed to serve under Mr Nicholas Ridley, Under-Secretary of State for Industry, who is responsible for the division.

The civil servants are senior, and led by Mr C. G. Thorley, an Under-Secretary who was closely concerned with the development of North Sea gas and ran the investment grants division of the DTI. However, Mr Ridley, who will be dividing his time between small firms and the four or five other major industrial areas including monopolies and mergers for which he is already responsible, Bolton's call for a Minister with "special responsibility for small firms" could be said to be little watered down, according to some critics.

Mr Ridley said yesterday that he was about to start a series of meetings around the country, because "the first thing is to make a round of contacts to meet people in the small firms world."

He estimated that it would take about six months to deal with Bolton and implement those recommendations which the Government accepted. He said: "This is the longest we can possibly allow ourselves." Sorting out what to do on the taxation front would be the lengthiest job, he thought.

The new division would examine the rest of Bolton's recommendations. It would also set up a monitoring service to see what happens to small firms and "keep tabs" on internal Government policy, Mr Ridley said to ensure no new discrimination against small firms emerged. Mr Ridley said that the more small firms wrote in to the division the more it would be able to learn about discrimination.

The division will have two branches, one to link with the firms themselves and coordinate examination of Bolton, and the other to be responsible for the existing industrial liaison service and for considering the Bolton suggestion of small firms advisory bureau. Total staffing of the division has not yet been decided.

Mr Ridley and his civil servants have seven major recommendations to consider, including Bolton's advice on taxation, restrictive trade practices, public procurement, the setting up of small firms bureaux, and the alleviation of the burden on small firms of form-filling. One main recommendation—easing industrial development certificate rules—has been turned down, and three have been accepted already. These are the setting up of the division with a Minister in charge, and recommendations on planning procedures and accounting disclosure requirements.

£32.5 M tag on Grand Junction

Amalgamated Investment and Property, after months of talks, has reached an agreement to acquire Grand Junction Company on terms which value the group at around £32.5 millions.

When Amalgamated first announced it was bidding for Grand Junction, the latter was valued in the market at around £20 millions. Terms are 85 AIP shares plus 552 of unsecured loan stock with warrants attached for every 200 Grand Junction shares. This values the equity at some £23 millions. A pending offer for the preference shares and existing loan stock will push the total up to £32.5 millions.

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
100c	2.50	2.50
50c	1.25	1.25
25c	0.625	0.625
12.5c	0.3125	0.3125
6.25c	0.15625	0.15625
3.125c	0.078125	0.078125
1.5625c	0.0390625	0.0390625
0.78125c	0.01953125	0.01953125
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ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

High speed industry

by GEOFFREY BATTISON

ALTHOUGH the gas industry is particularly rich in career opportunities, to appreciate the scope which exists it is necessary to have some understanding of the broad industry trends now taking place. For example, although total manpower is expected to reduce to 7,000 in five years, the reduction will be mainly accounted for by the drop in gas manufacture, and not by the main body of gas engineers. By the time the number of personnel engaged in gas distribution (currently about 16,500) has increased, so too may those engaged in customer service, although terms of personnel, making it likely to remain fairly static.

For the first time in the industry's history staff now outnumber manual workers, and throughout the spectrum an emphasis is on more sophisticated techniques, requiring a greater proportion of well qualified staff. The gas industry has 3,000 qualified scientists and technologists and although there will certainly be changes in emphasis, the demand for high people in the foreseeable future likely to be stable.

Opportunities exist not only in the engineering functions associated with production, transmission and distribution of gas, but in a variety of associated activities. There are, for example, the Gas Council's four research stations which between them employ about 1,400 people, of whom 600 are engineers. And in the midlands Production and Supply, which employs some 200 engineers, there is an exploration department employing geologists and specialists.

Scope also exists for those interested in such matters as the design of pipelines and in developing the techniques of liquefaction and cryogenics. And for the several hundred engineering contractors specialising in pipelines, while in the regions of nationalised industry there will be special demand for such relatively specialist skills as communications instrumentation.

In general, development is now in the hands of the Gas Council which is carrying out in the area boards, a latter offer rewarding posts in functions as grid control, involving quite advanced computer techniques, network analysis, and so on. In fact today's young gas engineer enjoys an extremely varied life and plenty of scope for initiative and achievement.

It is not without significance that in the next five years the engineering function will not only transmit and distribute two or three times as much as at present, but will also be possible for 75 per cent of the industry's capital expenditure—an estimate programme in excess of £1,000 million.

The gas industry invests heavily in training, too. It employs some 470 training officers and staff and possesses a number of colleges which are the al of anything to be found in the industry. This does not take into account the use made by the industry such facilities as are furnished by

Salford University and major management centres and technical colleges. In recent years training has been rendered more systematic by the wide acceptance of the framework established by the Gas Industry Training Board.

It is interesting to analyse separate graduate recruitment intakes over the past ten years. For example, 296 arts graduates were recruited by the Gas Council and the area boards; of these 167 are still employed. Science graduates, including those with mathematics degrees, recruited by area boards totalled 542, of whom 321 are still employed. What is significant here is that two thirds of those 321 were recruited in the last three intakes. Indeed, during the past five years the industry has been among the major recruiters of graduates from universities with an annual intake averaging 145.

This figure includes not only the recruitment mentioned above but also that by the research stations where the same acceleration of recruitment over recent years is apparent. However, perhaps understandably, wastage tends to be higher: of 174 graduates recruited over the past ten years, 81 are still employed.

It is not always appreciated just how large these research stations are. Between them they employ 1,400 people—300 at the Engineering Research Station at Killingworth, 300 at the Midlands Research Station at Solihull, 200 at the London Research Station, and 600 at Watson House Centre. Of these 1,400 employees, no less than 600 are engineers.

Utilisation

Mention of the research stations serves as a reminder of the fact that engineering careers in the gas industry are by no means limited to production and distribution. There is substantial scope on the utilisation side, especially in the spheres of industrial and commercial heating. The latter is particularly fast growing and involves such applications as district and group heating schemes, large-scale boiler change-over, and air conditioning.

One very praiseworthy facility is the Gas Council's School of Industrial Gas Engineering, which is housed at the Midlands Research Station. The school has four full-time tutors plus one on secondment from the area boards. The latter arrangement has the virtue of introducing on to the tutorial staff an expert whose experience comes fresh from the field and who will take back with him the latest thinking. Aimed at continuity of education and training, four main courses are offered as a sequence, plus additional courses of more specialised purpose.

Reference must also be made to sandwich courses—those involving periods at university or college interspersed with practical work in industry—and notably those arranged at Salford University where a specialist Honours degree course in engineering is supported by 10 of the 12 area gas boards. Thirty sponsored candidates a year are required to present there are approximately 20—and the blend of academic study and practical experience is calculated to produce a potentially valuable product.

Standards required for qualification as a chartered engineer have risen substantially in recent years and can be regarded as equivalent to the possession of an Honours degree obtained by full-time study. Although craft standards are also developing, the gap between them and the standards of chartered engineers is tending to widen.

Between the two have emerged the technicians who, to quote a common definition, occupy positions between that of skilled engineer, technologist, or scientist on the one hand, and the skilled foreman, craftsman, or operative on the other. The Confederation of Engineering Institutions equate the "Technician Engineer" with possession of an HNC/HND, and the "Engineering Technician" with an ONC/OND. A comparable structure exists to the hierarchy of technician qualifications offered by City and Guilds.

In the gas industry the demand for technician grades is likely to exceed that of engineers, and efforts to create training facilities and posts for young men with the appropriate qualifications are being pursued with considerable enthusiasm.

In a recent report Mr R. L. Worsfold, the Gas Council's Director of Personnel, quoted the views of one area gas board on the type of activities suitable for technicians. These included the design and commissioning of special distribution projects, such as river crossings, the day-to-day liaison with contractors, and detailed technical discussion with local authorities, the GPO, and similar bodies.

The board also found that they could offer to technicians the type of post called "technical assistant" which had previously been exclusively filled by young chartered engineers. An apprenticeship scheme for potential technician engineers was devised, from which the most successful candidates could also be promoted to potential technologists.

There are in the gas industry some 10,000 technician posts—a vast spectrum from super craftsmen to management of customer service functions, and about 230 young men are being sponsored for national certificates each year; currently 230 are studying HNC and 260 ONC.

It will be seen, therefore, that gas offers an extraordinarily wide range of opportunities at a variety of levels. What is common to all of them is a chance to be associated with a fast-growing and fast-changing industry, one which has undergone a major revolution in ten short years and which is still far short of its true potential.

However, one question remains: what will be the effect of the announced British Gas Corporation which is expected to eliminate the autonomy of area gas boards and shift major decision making to the centre? Will this in any way restrict career opportunities in the industry as a whole? The answer is that far from restricting opportunities, the scope is likely to be wider than at present, since the industry will be far better placed to plan individual careers on an industry-wide basis.

Geoffrey Battison is editor in chief, Gas World Group.

Department of Health and Social Security Senior Appointments X-Ray Engineering

The X-ray Section of the Scientific and Technical Branch in London provides a general advisory service on X-ray and associated equipment and is responsible for the specification and inspection of such equipment supplied for the National Health Service.

A Senior Engineer is required to lead the section in its work which also includes investigation of faults, evaluation of new and existing equipment, and contribution at design stage. There is also a vacancy for an Engineer to lead a small team within the section.

Some travelling to hospitals and other establishments in the U.K. will be necessary.

Candidates must be corporate members of an appropriate professional institution. These vacancies will be considered for the lower grade, preferably with an honours degree or equivalent in electrical engineering. They should be familiar with the specification, design, manufacture and evaluation of electrical equipment, and have a knowledge of the operation and maintenance of medical X-ray equipment. Both posts require qualities of leadership and team communication with other disciplines at all levels.

Starting salary will be within the scales £3,750—£4,383 or £2,758—£3,571 according to qualifications and experience. There are prospects of promotion to £5,192 and above and a non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 31st October 1971) write to Civil Service Commission, Almonds, 111, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Telephone: 01-239 1696 (24 hours 'Ansafone' service) teletype 171330/3.

HOW SALES ENGINEER FOR AIR CONDITIONING— HEATING SYSTEMS

Sales Engineer required for Heating and Air-Conditioning Company. This is a senior position to sell mechanical engineering services to Industry and Architects. Applicants must have an engineering background in the industry together with some selling experience. Salary to be negotiated, non-contributory Pension Scheme and Company car provided.

Applications to: The Manager (Mr. J. Evans), HOW GROUP NORTHERN LTD., Robley House, Orwell Road, Liverpool L4 1TE.

C. S. Allott & Son Consulting Engineers

A SENIOR ENGINEER.

M.I.C.E.,
aged about 32 years with not less than five years experience in civil engineering design including concrete road bridges also corporate membership is required in our Marine and Public Works Group. Salary will be negotiable and not less than £2,600.

AN INTERMEDIATE ENGINEER, M.I.C.E.,

is required for the same group—having general civil engineering design experience.

Please apply in writing giving details of age and experience to: Colonel R. G. Bishop.

C. S. Allott & Son
Fairbairn House,
23 Ashton Lane, Sale, Cheshire, M33 1WE.

ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE ENGINEER

This leading manufacturer of electrical appliances has a vacancy for a qualified electrical engineer to take charge of all electrical services in its large factory at Blythe Bridge. He will be responsible to the Works Engineer for the provision of the required standards of installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of electrical plant. Applicants must be experienced maintenance engineers with a knowledge of electronics and with experience of high and medium voltage switch and control gear. H.N.C. preferred. Age 35-45. There is an attractive salary with appropriate TI staff benefits.

Applications in strict confidence to:
The Personnel Director,
CREDA ELECTRIC LTD.,
Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent, ST11 9LJ.

Civil Engineers

Vacancies exist for professionally qualified Civil Engineers to work on the Haysham Nuclear Power Station contract. The successful applicants will be responsible to the Chief Civil Engineer on site for inspection and quality control, construction records, approval and clearance of site modifications, progress and liaison with customer and sub-contractors on site.

The appointments will be to the Company's permanent staff. Generous relocation assistance will be given in appropriate cases.

Applications should be addressed to the Personnel Officer, British Nuclear Design & Construction Ltd., Cambridge Road, Whetstone, Leicester LE8 3LH. Telephone Narborough 3434 Ext 138.

BNDC British Nuclear Design & Construction Limited

A SENIOR ENGINEERING APPOINTMENT

An international group engaged in the manufacture and marketing of light engineering products is looking for a first-class engineer to lead a team of professional men engaged in the development of special purpose plant and equipment.

He should be a graduate and/or professional engineer with several years' experience in the development field set against a general engineering background of wide value and of wide variety.

The appointment is challenging and progressive. Salary is negotiable. There are other attractive fringe benefits. Applicants currently earning less than £4,000 p.a. are unlikely to have the degree of experience and the level of ability required.

Write in first instance (enclosing curriculum vitae) to Mr. D. Swift, Clonidine Overseas Limited, 20/26 Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2AQ, Surrey.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ALBERT MEMORIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL
Rochdale Road, Manchester M10 7US. Tel. 061-265 5667

Required for January, 1972:
1. Assistant Master or French Bursar throughout the school, with emphasis on Curriculum Development work in the subject with older pupils. Ability to offer elementary mathematics as a substitute subject would be helpful.
2. Assistant Mistress to teach Needlework throughout the school. A fully equipped room available.
3. Part-time Assistant Teacher for Mathematics, preferably 2 1/2 days per week.

Chichester Road, Hulme, Manchester M15 5PU. Tel. 061-226 1416

This purpose built eight form entry comprehensive school, which opened in 1967 in a new area of Manchester, has more than 1,020 boys and girls on roll and will ultimately have a roll of about 1,500.

Required for 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter:
Head of Music Department—Grade 5 as possible thereafter
Stably qualified and experienced teacher to take over responsibility for the department. Music is becoming established in the school. The support of a willing team of instrumental teachers based on one of the newly formed music centres which have been established. The post offers considerable scope for work with pupils and staff alike. There is a specially designed Music Room.

Head of Music Department—Grade 5 as possible thereafter
Head of Music Department—Grade 5 as possible thereafter

RE-ADVERTISEMENT
Burnage High School, Burnage, Manchester M19 1BU

Required for January, 1972:
1. Two Teachers for WORKBOOK. One post includes work up to G.C.E. 1. Temporary and/or part-time appointments will be considered.

CHORLTON HIGH SCHOOL
Corkland Road, Manchester M21 2XP

Required for January, 1972:
Temporary full-time teacher for FRENCH and GERMAN.

HARPUREY HIGH SCHOOL
Mossall Road, Manchester M10 8WP

Required for January, 1972:
1. Assistant Teacher of Biology and General Science. Interest in Biology and practical sciences for Newton pupils desirable but not essential.

MOSTON BROOK HIGH SCHOOL
Northampton Road, Manchester M10 9BP

Required for January, 1972:
1. Two Teachers for WORKBOOK. One post includes work up to G.C.E. 1. Temporary and/or part-time appointments will be considered.

NEWALL GREEN HIGH SCHOOL
Greenbank Road, Manchester M23 8SX

Required for January, 1972:
1. An Assistant Teacher for HOME ECONOMICS in the developing comprehensive high school. The first comprehensive school in the area. This appointment will involve teaching both Home Economics and Needlework to all Curriculum Development Project in Home Economics and the teacher appointed will be expected to take the school to a high standard in the subject. A Grade 5 post could be available for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE HEADTEACHER AT THE SCHOOL CONCERNED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED AND SHOULD BE RETURNED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

City of Salford Education Committee

THE SACRED HEART R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL

Head: J. F. Kieran, J.P.
Required for January, 1972:
1. Two Teachers for WORKBOOK. One post includes work up to G.C.E. 1. Temporary and/or part-time appointments will be considered.

Oldham ST ANSEL'S R.C. SCHOOL HEAD OF MODERN LANGUAGES, Scale 4

Required for January, 1972:
1. Head of Modern Languages. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the modern languages department in the school. He will be expected to take the school to a high standard in the subject. A Grade 5 post could be available for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate.

Oldham GRANGE SCHOOL P.E. MISTRESS, Scale 2

Required for January, 1972:
1. P.E. Mistress. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the P.E. department in the school. She will be expected to take the school to a high standard in the subject. A Grade 5 post could be available for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate.

The Manchester Grammar School

MANCHESTER M15 6XJ
There will be vacancies in April 1972 for the following posts:
1. Two Teachers for WORKBOOK. One post includes work up to G.C.E. 1. Temporary and/or part-time appointments will be considered.

Edinburgh Northern Hospital Group PHYSIOTHERAPIST

Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. SUPERINTENDENT PHYSIOTHERAPIST GRADE II required immediately. TWO BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPISTS required October 1971. This is a 350-bed general hospital with the following specialisms: medical, surgical, obstetrics and gynaecology, and neurological. There is a busy out-patient department. Staff of 15 Physiotherapists.

Edinburgh Northern Hospital Group PHYSIOTHERAPIST

Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. TWO BASIC GRADE PHYSIOTHERAPISTS required immediately. TWO PART-TIME PHYSIOTHERAPISTS required October 1971. This is a 350-bed general hospital with the following specialisms: medical, surgical, obstetrics and gynaecology, and neurological. There is a busy out-patient department. Staff of 15 Physiotherapists.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Bradford

There are vacancies for two RCH ASSISTANTSHIPS CONTEMPORARY ROPEAN STUDIES

It is possible for one year much of the study to be carried out in the field. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Appointments will be made on a temporary basis for one year. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Particulars of the posts and the conditions of service are available from the Director of Staff, University of Bradford, Bradford, Yorks. 10.

University of Liverpool

Department of Psychiatry

There are vacancies for two posts in the Department of Psychiatry. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Particulars of the posts and the conditions of service are available from the Director of Staff, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, Merseyside.

University of London

CHAIR OF MARKETING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HORTICULTURE AT WYE COLLEGE

The University of London is seeking a candidate for the Chair of Marketing with special reference to horticulture at Wye College. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Particulars of the post and the conditions of service are available from the Director of Staff, University of London, London, W.C.2.

University of Oxford

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Woodhouse Junior Research Fellowship in Classical Studies

The College proposes to appoint a Junior Research Fellow in Classical Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Particulars of the post and the conditions of service are available from the Director of Staff, University of Oxford, Oxford, Oxon.

University of Western Australia

EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. LECTURER in the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Particulars of the posts and the conditions of service are available from the Director of Staff, University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

The University of Newcastle upon Tyne is seeking a candidate for the Department of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Particulars of the post and the conditions of service are available from the Director of Staff, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne.

University of Western Australia

EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. LECTURER in the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

Particulars of the posts and the conditions of service are available from the Director of Staff, University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia.

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University of Western Australia

EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. LECTURER in the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in the field of contemporary European studies.

CITY OF SALFORD

DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND PLANNING OFFICER

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the following post in the Chief Officer's Division of the Department:

ARCHITECT

1 Post designated Senior Assistant Architect, salary grade S.O. 1 (£2,283 to £2,973 per annum).

Candidates for the post must be qualified architects with design experience, particularly in layout of central area development schemes, libraries, baths, health centres.

As the proposals for Local Government Reorganisation, and will become part of a metropolitan district, and continuity of work on a wide range of building is assured.

Stance with housing accommodation and with removals may be given in approved cases. A casual user allowance is available.

Further forms may be obtained from the City Engineer, Surveyor and Planning Officer, Town Hall, Salford, M6 6DB and should be returned not later than 10.00 a.m. 15th November 1971.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Public Works Department

SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT

Salary: £1,932 to £2,973 per annum (A.P. 1/5-1/2)

A vacancy exists in the Action Area Group of the Planning and Redevelopment Division, which is responsible for the preparation of detailed layouts and clearance programmes. The successful applicant will be engaged mainly in securing the agreement of Corporation Departments and other interested bodies to the planning proposals which may involve attendance at public meetings.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and preference will be given to those who are Chartered Town Planners.

Applications should be received within 14 days of advertisement.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS, P.O. Box 29, Council House, Birmingham, B1 1BB.

PLEASE STATE REFERENCE NO. ON LETTER AND ENVELOPE.

CV 5411

Airport farewell in Commons for Foreign Secretary

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Never was a historic mission so casually launched. In a five-minute speech to a handful of MPs in the Commons last night, the Foreign Secretary saw himself off to Rhodesia with a sensational lack of fuss.

It might have been a routine airport farewell. Indeed, if Sir Alec talks as briefly to Rhodesians as he talked to Parliament, he will be back almost before he leaves. Why waste words, let alone emotions, on so sparsely attended a send-off? If that was what the Foreign Secretary was thinking he was no doubt justified.

UCS workers pledge help

By our Northern Labour Correspondent

The American shipbuilding company which has shown an interest in buying the Clydebank yard of the former UCS group was last night offered "every assistance" by trade union leaders representing the Scottish shipyard workers.

Mr Dan McGarvey, chairman of the Shipbuilding Committee of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, said after a meeting in Glasgow that the unions were anxious to get in touch with the company, the Break Sea Tank Ship Company, of Houston, Texas. The company, he said, was understood to be considering the Clydebank yard — destined for closure as part of the shipbuilding reorganisation — as a possible site for building methane tankers.

"The skilled labour is available at Clydebank to do this," Mr McGarvey said, adding that the only British yard at present engaged on this type of work was the Hawthorn Leslie shipbuilding consortium on Tyne-side. Mr McGarvey said the unions were prepared to meet representatives of the American company anywhere, and at any time.

Mr McGarvey and the general secretary of the confederation, Mr Jack Service, will emphasise their interest in opening talks with the American management when they visit

Glasgow tomorrow for meetings about the future of the Clydebank yards. They will see Mr Robert C. Smith, the liquidator appointed to wind up the affairs of the UCS group, as well as shipyard stewards and management. Mr Arthur Healey, from the Irish Shipping Company, which has four vessels on order from the Clydebank yards, undertaking that work on the ships would be finished on time, Mr McGarvey said. The orders about which there had been some doubt when the UCS group went bankrupt, are estimated to provide work for about 1,000 Clydebank workers over two years or so.

The confederation is also to make strong protests to Mr Peter Barker, Minister for the Environment, about plans by British Rail to make redundant about 10 per cent of the 50,000 manual workers employed in railway workshops. The main impact of the redundancies, spread over the next two years, will be felt at workshops at Brasse (Scotland), Ashford (Kent), and Swindon.

After a meeting in York yesterday the chairman of the confederation's railway workshops committee, Mr Arthur Healey, said the unions would resist redundancies "by all possible means." He also accused the Government of unnecessary delay in helping the workshops to re-equip in order to secure a valuable contract for rolling stock which the Yugoslav railways are ready to place.

Stiffer terms in Justice Bill

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

The Government's proposals to reduce violent crime by stiffening penalties, and to lessen the number of people in prison by providing alternative forms of discipline, were published yesterday. Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, in the Criminal Justice Bill, in the Criminal Justice

The Bill also provides, as an experiment, that major criminals should be made bankrupt, so that their illegal assets could be distributed among their victims. Existing powers of the courts to order offenders to make reparation to their victims will be replaced by a simplified and strengthened code.

The Government knows that many offenders—probably most—have no resources to make reparation. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (whose next annual report will be published later today) will continue in being. The Bill provides that any compensation paid from taxpayers' money will be taken into account when an offender is ordered to make reparation to his victims.

Magistrates' courts will be given power to impose a compensation order on offenders of not more than £400; no limit is placed on the power of higher courts to fix compensation.

Another proposed check on violence in the Bill, is contained in the provision that an offender convicted of a serious crime may be ordered by a court to forfeit property used, or intended to be used, in the commission of a crime.

The first secret ballot in the Coventry toolroom wage dispute has gone against an all-out strike. Men at Automotive Products voted 851-396 against a mass walk-out.

The engineering workers' union in Coventry, supported by shop stewards, has called for a total strike by all 8,000 engineers as part of their campaign for the restoration of the Coventry Toolroom Rate Agreement.

Three Appeal Court judges ruled by a majority yesterday that C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd., the Newcastle engineering company, could not dismiss 33 engineers because of their refusal to join a trade union.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, declared: "It is quite plain that the employers have done wrong. I know that they have been under pressure from a powerful trade union. That may explain their conduct, but it does not excuse it."

In a test case, one of the employees, Mr John William

Hill, £3,000-a-year contracts engineer, of Benwell Hill Road, Newcastle, had sought to stop Parsons from ending his employment.

In July, a High Court judge refused his application, deciding that while Parsons would be committing a wrongful act if they went ahead with their threat to dismiss him he (the judge) had no legal power to stop them.

Yesterday Lord Denning and Lord Justice Sachs ruled that the judge had the power. Lord Justice Stamp agreed with the trial judge that he had not. The

When he began you could have counted the Opposition MPs on the fingers of one hand, or the Five Principles, although Conservatives outnumbered them to the tune of a round dozen. By the time he finished there were a score of Labour members and about 50 Tories.

It was enough for all he had to say. The gap had been narrowed, but there were still problems. Success could not be guaranteed, but failure would be tragic for all. Meanwhile, mandatory sanctions—he was moving the Order to renew them—had to be accepted "as a fact of life." And that was about it.

Sir Alec sat back, put his feet up, folded his arms, and waited for his aircraft and Mr Healey. Perhaps the few who appeared to be interested had been over in the Lords, where the possible course of events had been explained rather more fully by Lord Latham, the Foreign and Commonwealth Under-Secretary.

The terms of any agreement reached by Sir Alec, Lord Latham had explained, would need to be referred to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, and if they were satisfied, the British Government would bring in an Act granting independence. Then, and not until then, would sanctions end.

Back in the less informed Commons, Sir Alec's Shadow swooped down on him with a sombre, Godspeed, Best of luck, and all that—he'll need it. That, roughly, was the tone of this soldier's farewell from Mr Healey, who added the warning that negotiating with Smith could be like trying to pick up mercury with knitting needles.

He insisted, as usual, on calling a spade a spade, and a Smith a Smith, a familiarity which some Conservatives regard as highly impertinent. They listened in heavy silence until Mr Healey brought a bit of excitement into the House by saying it was a pity that Sir Alec was taking the Attorney-General with him.

"Why?" some Tories shouted. Because Mr Healey told them, the Attorney-General had given it as his view that the nonsense of sanctions should be dropped, a sentiment that was greeted with devout Tory cheers.

"Look at that show!" came a well known Labour voice from the direction of Smithwick. Sir Gerald Nabarro objected to being called a showman, and questioned whether it was a parliamentary expression. Yes, in the proper context, was the chief's ruling. Sir Gerald was still restive. He did not regard himself as the proper context. He was working himself up into quite a storm.

Mercifully, the shower soon subsided. Mr Healey went on to point out how many of his own words Smith would have to eat if anything satisfactory was to come out of the talks. Even if he did show a change of heart, he could be overthrown at any time. He was drifting to apartheid, as Mr Healey said, and Britain's honour and reputation were at stake as well as Sir Alec's.

Richard Gott, page 13

Sir Harry returned

By our Political Correspondent

Sir Harry Legge-Bourke was yesterday re-elected chairman of the Conservative MPs' 1922 Committee. He, Sir Ronald Russell, treasurer, and Mr Philip Goodhart, and Mr John Osborn, secretaries of the committee, were all returned unopposed.

There will be a ballot for the two vice-chairmen and 12 members of the executive. The two retiring vice-chairmen, who both seek re-election, are Sir Tufton Beamish and Mr John Hall. Mr John Biffen is contesting the office.



Marta Doherty, aged 20, who was tied to a lamp post in Londonderry on Tuesday night and then had her head shaved and tar poured over her

Provisional questioned on soldiers' deaths

Continued from page one

Orange Order has supported the protest in spite of appeals by the Government and the Irish TUC, who have said that the stoppage will cause a loss of production which Northern Ireland can ill afford. There will be heavy security precautions during the protest.

The talks during Mr Callaghan's visit are likely to be fairly prickly. It is expected that he will try to persuade the

SDLP MPs to join in talks with Mr Maudling to help resolve the crisis, but it is certain that the SDLP will again make it plain that they will not talk until the complete ending of internment. It is likely that Mr Callaghan will suggest some form of compromise.

Equally there is a fear among some SDLP members that Mr Callaghan will try to promote the idea of a Northern Labour Party as valid spokesmen for the Ulster Opposition. The NILP has not withdrawn from Stormont, and is prepared to take part in talks, but the SDLP maintains that it is the only body which truly represents the Catholic population. While the SDLP would happily take part in a joint inquiry into the situation by the British and Irish Labour Parties, it will make it plain to Mr Callaghan that they are seeking suggestions from him and nothing that smacks of instructions.

Derek Brown reports from Londonderry: Army units from Londonderry cordoned off the area around Toomebridge, 40 miles from the city, early yesterday morning in an extensive defence and search operation. Twelve men were arrested and handed over to the RUC for questioning, and several houses searched by the troops.

The operation started at 5 a.m. Two hundred soldiers took part, but there was no violence in the strongly nationalist area. The soldiers were all members of the 45 Medium Regiment, Royal Artillery. Their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Ellwood, said they had been given a list of 15 men wanted for questioning.

The operation was one of the first in a rural area since Stormont was introduced in August. Toomebridge, a small village which is almost entirely Catholic, was the scene of the completely destroyed, an explosion of an RUC sergeant.

In Londonderry itself an explosion damaged a boiler-house at the army outpost in Blighs Lane, in the Creggan district yesterday afternoon. About 10lb. of explosive was used, but there were no casualties.

Later there was a confrontation between troops and a small crowd in William Street, at the entrance to Bogside. A small warehouse was set on fire and completely destroyed. Troops were stoned from behind a low barricade.

Boy in river
A man may be charged at Kidderminster today with the murder of a seven-year-old boy whose body was found in the river Stour at Wolverley. At Lea Castle Mental Hospital, Wolverley, it was said that a seven-year-old boy patient, Gordon Price, was missing.

STOP PRESS
Appeal Court refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords. Lord Denning said the union—the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association—had extracted an agreement from the employers' engage only members of that union.

Mr Hill, who had been with Parsons for the last 35 years and is due to retire in two years' time, is a member of another union—the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers—which, said Lord Denning, had no political objectives and did not seek to use industrial means of strife.

Three votes save Lynch Government

By ALAN SMITH in Dublin

Mr Lynch's Government in Dublin survived a censure motion by a slender majority of three last night, averting a general election in the Irish Republic for the time being.

The voting, at the end of a tense and angry debate, was 72 to 69. But the Government's majority depended on the support of two friendly Independents and one

Independent critic of Mr Lynch. There were two absences from Mr Lynch's backbenchers. The victory, therefore, is a limited one, and while Mr Lynch can claim that he has a mandate to continue in office, the tally clearly reveals the precarious state of support within his party.

He faces the gloomy prospect of continued sniping from within the ranks as his dissenters wait for a chance of an internal party coup.

The debate ended in half an hour of harracking and insults, and shouts of "Liar being hurled" across the Chamber, after a dramatic intervention by Mr Neil Blaney, the dismissed Minister for Agriculture.

Mr Blaney, in an emotional justification of his position, said that neither the Government nor its backbenchers made to him inside and outside the House would affect him in the slightest degree.

He made it clear that after being dismissed, prosecuted, the charge was dismissed in a district court, and made to support the Government time and time again in the last 18 months, he was not now prepared to vote in support of Mr Jim Gibbons, the Minister for Agriculture against whom the censure motion had been tabled.

Mr Gibbons had, in the debates, vilified Mr Blaney's colleagues, and especially Captain Jim Kelly, and Colonel

Michael Heffernan, both former Army Intelligence officers, and the former Minister, Mr Kevin Boland. After all that he had been put through, Mr Blaney said that these attacks by Mr Gibbons wiped away any sympathy for him.

It came ill from Mr Lynch, who had dodged this censure motion for 12 months to bring it forward now and to expect him to vote for Mr Gibbons because of Mr Lynch's dire warnings of an election.

Mr Blaney was wildly applauded by a packed public gallery when he sat down, and several backbenchers indicated their approval, while the Opposition cheered. He left the House shortly afterwards, and did not return to vote. His close friend and former Parliamentary Secretary, Mr Paudge Brennan, abstained with him.

The position of these two members of Mr Lynch's party must now be in doubt. On past form it is to be expected that Mr Lynch will demand their expulsion, in which case they will be added to the ranks of the disaffected Independents sitting in the Dail. Mr Blaney, indeed, dropped what might have been a hint in his speech that he might resign from the party.

Although the Government's victory was expected, it was not thought to be quite such a shaky ground. Even while the division was being taken, at least two members of his party were publicly agonising over their decision to support him in the Chamber of the House. One of them appeared to be being physically pushed into the Government at one stage, though he eventually walked through unaided.

In his final appeal for party unity, Mr Lynch again warned of the consequences of a general election given the present situation in Northern Ireland and the present tight and very delicate logistical programme leading to Common Market entry.

On Mr Gibbons, who was alleged in the censure motion to have misled the Dail about his rôle in last year's arms affair, Mr Lynch said: "He has suffered much. He has been the subject of vilification and character assassination over the last 18 months." Mr Lynch stated his own standing on the "stature, ability, and integrity of Jim Gibbons."

He pointed to the Government's by-election successes, and said that there had been no change in Government policy which warranted a general election to seek a new mandate.

16 charged after M-way crash

Sixteen motorists are to be prosecuted as a result of the multiple pile-up in fog on M6 last September. Eleven people died and 60 were injured. The drivers are charged with either causing death by dangerous driving or careless driving.

Woman aged 77 'to lose home'

By our own Reporter

An unmarried woman aged 77, who lives alone in Kensington, London, is faced either with starving or becoming homeless because the Supplementary Benefits Commission will not pay her full rent for a two-roomed flat, Mr Frank Field, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said yesterday.

The woman, whose situation Mr Field described as "scandalous, even for the Supplementary Benefits Commission," said she was compulsorily retired from employment as a secretary earlier this year and has to pay a rent of £8.56. She has been receiving a pension of £8.88 since she was 65. But since she has had only her pension to meet her weekly subsistence needs, officially calculated at £14.26, including rent.

Mr Field says her case was referred to him six weeks ago and that it took six weeks for a supplementary benefits officer to visit her. She had now been allowed a supplementary benefit allowance of £4.10. But together with her pension of £8.88, this was not sufficient to meet both her rent and food. She is terrified of losing her home, he said.

The Department of Health said that it could not discuss individual cases. "Where a person is in receipt of benefit as a householder—and that means someone who rents or owns a separate establishment—the net rent payable or such a part of the amount as is reasonable in the circumstances is added to the scale rates," it said.

In 95 to 98 per cent of cases the rent of the recipient of Supplementary Benefits was paid in full. Assessing officers took into account scarcity of accommodation within the area, and the number of rooms an applicant had in his or her flat.

Alone with murdered man

Mrs Hilda Lander, aged 70, bedridden and unable to move, spent three days alone with the body of a murdered man, detectives discovered when they were called to Flint Cottage, a small detached house in Hazledene Road, Griggs Green, on the edge of the New Forest, Hampshire.

In an adjoining room Arthur Gibson, aged 60, a widower, had been killed.

Detective Chief Superintendent Holdaway, head of Hampshire CID, said that Mr Gibson was believed to have died on Saturday, apparently from head wounds and had bled profusely. The results of a full post-mortem examination were still being awaited tonight.

"Mrs Lander was almost totally incapacitated and has not left the house for something like 20 years. She was unable to stand, and Mr Gibson used to look after her."

Still cold in South East

A weak ridge of high pressure over the British Isles will move slowly S as a trough of low pressure sweeps in from the west. Rain and snow will be mostly confined to the north and west, but there will be a few showers of rain in the south-east.

The weather will move slowly S, perhaps reaching the South and East by evening. Temperatures will be similar to or rather higher than yesterday's and generally it will be near normal in most parts. SE England, however, will still be rather cold.

E and W Midlands, Borders, Lake District, and N Ireland will be cold, with occasional showers of rain. SE England, however, will still be rather cold.

Central Highlands, Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, Argyll, and NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy with a few showers of rain. SE Scotland: Mostly cloudy with a few showers of rain. SW, W, and C of England: Mostly cloudy with a few showers of rain. S of England: Mostly cloudy with a few showers of rain. Ireland: Mostly cloudy with a few showers of rain.

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THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD			
Location	Time	Temp	Wind
Algeria	14.00	15.0	10.0
Algiers	14.00	15.0	10.0
Amman	14.00	15.0	10.0
Baghdad	14.00	15.0	10.0
Bombay	14.00	15.0	10.0
Buenos Aires	14.00	15.0	10.0
Calcutta	14.00	15.0	10.0
Cairo	14.00	15.0	10.0
Cardiff	14.00	15.0	10.0
Chennai	14.00	15.0	10.0
Copenhagen	14.00	15.0	10.0
Dublin	14.00	15.0	10.0
Edinburgh	14.00	15.0	10.0
Geneva	14.00	15.0	10.0
Hamburg	14.00	15.0	10.0
Harare	14.00	15.0	10.0
Helsinki	14.00	15.0	10.0
Jerusalem	14.00	15.0	10.0
Johannesburg	14.00	15.0	10.0
Khartoum	14.00	15.0	10.0
Kuala Lumpur	14.00	15.0	10.0
Lagos	14.00	15.0	10.0
London	14.00	15.0	10.0
Lyons	14.00	15.0	10.0
Mumbai	14.00	15.0	10.0
Nairobi	14.00	15.0	10.0
Paris	14.00	15.0	10.0
Rangoon	14.00	15.0	10.0
Rome	14.00	15.0	10.0
Singapore	14.00	15.0	10.0
Sofia	14.00	15.0	10.0
Taipei	14.00	15.0	10.0
Tokyo	14.00	15.0	10.0
Tripoli	14.00	15.0	10.0
Warsaw	14.00	15.0	10.0
Zurich	14.00	15.0	10.0

